



France's finance minister, Jacques Delors, center, surrounded by reporters Sunday outside the building in Brussels where he and his European Community counterparts discussed realignment of the European Monetary System.

EMS Talks Extended; Trading Is Suspended

By Axel Krause
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — After failing to agree on a realignment of the European Monetary System in two days of tense negotiations, finance ministers of the European Community Sunday postponed further discussions until Monday and ordered official trading of their currencies suspended.

It was the first time that realignment talks, normally held on weekends, have extended to a working day, monetary officials said. The danger of the Brussels meeting on the four-year-old currency system collapsing threatened to cause a major political crisis.

Although the trading on official foreign exchange markets in the 10 EC member nations was ordered suspended, banks were to be open for commercial transactions, officials said.

The finance ministers and central bankers agreed on the need to avoid intervening in EMS currencies while the talks were continuing in Brussels, according to France's finance minister, Jacques Delors.

The ministerial meetings in Brussels, which began Saturday afternoon with the aim of realigning EMS currencies and examining other monetary issues, were marked by acrimonious discussion and wide disagreement, officials said.

The tensions were expected to cloud the atmosphere of a two-day summit meeting of EC leaders beginning in Brussels Monday, EC officials said.

Mr. Delors, acting in close telephone consultation with President Francois Mitterrand, emerged as a key figure in the weekend discussions. Repeatedly — and in menacing tones — he urged West Germany to revalue the Deutsche mark as part of a broader realignment of the EMS currencies. He also warned throughout the weekend that if no agreement were reached, France would withdraw its currency from the system.

Mr. Delors is widely regarded in Paris as a potential successor to Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy. Asked about an imminent cabinet reshuffle, Michel Vanzelle, the French presidential spokesman,

told reporters Sunday night that Mr. Mitterrand's decision on any cabinet changes would be linked with the outcome of the Brussels meetings.

"Although there are some signs of compromise, it looks extremely difficult right now, because a failure of the talks would be a disaster," he said.

Foreign exchange dealers predict confusion in the market. Page 15.

According to senior Belgian and Italian officials, the compromise proposal being prepared for Monday's meeting would involve a devaluation of the franc by 2 to 2.5 percent and a revaluation of the mark by 5 to 5.5 percent. These reports were not confirmed by French or West German officials.

EC diplomats also said that the Dutch guilder might be revalued by about 4 percent in the proposed realignment, with the Belgian and Luxembourg francs and the Danish kroner remaining unchanged or revalued by 1 percent.

A 3-to-4 percent devaluation of the Italian lira and of the Irish pound also was being considered, the diplomats said.

most member nations had agreed to consult their governments about its provisions before reconvening.

The situation reached by Sunday afternoon showed that the discussions can be continued tomorrow, and we hope to reach an agreement," Mr. Stoltenberg said.

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U.S. Aides Say Rowny Job Is Imperiled

By Hedrick Smith
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Senior administration officials have said that they thought Edward L. Rowny would not be able to carry on as chief strategic arms negotiator because of disputes over a private memorandum attributed to him that criticizes his colleagues in the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency.

"This has left the negotiating team in a pretty untenable situation," one high official said Friday. "It's going to be difficult for them to conduct those negotiations together." His comments were echoed by other officials.

Republican senators were reported to have warned the White House that the furor in Capitol Hill over Mr. Rowny's memorandum had landed him "in political trouble" that might "ultimately force his resignation and block the president's effort to install Kenneth L. Adelman as director of the arms control agency.

"Rowny could take Adelman down with him," a Senate Republican leadership source said.

Talking about the vote on Mr. Adelman, Senator Ted Stevens, the Alaska Republican, who is majority whip, said Friday: "It's unfortunate that he's been held to answer for a memo he didn't prepare. That memo has clouded the issue. It will be a very close vote. We may have to go a very long time until we get to a vote."

Asked whether Mr. Rowny should be dismissed, he looked uncomfortable.

"I'm not happy with the memo," he replied. "I'm not happy with the way it's been handled."

Senate Republicans quoted White House officials as trying at all costs to avoid having Mr. Rowny called to testify before the Foreign Relations Committee to explain the unclassified memorandum, which criticized 12 government officials, identified one as a CIA officer, and urged that two Democrats be barred from continuing to serve as congressional observers at the arms talks in Geneva.

On Thursday, one of the two, Senator Gary Hart of Colorado, who is seeking the Democratic presidential nomination, called for the resignation of Mr. Rowny, a career army officer who is now in his first diplomatic post.

While Secretary of State George P. Shultz voiced "full confidence in Ambassador Rowny" Friday through his spokesman, John Hughes, other State Department and arms control agency officials said privately that there had been high-level dissatisfaction with Mr. Rowny's handling of the strategic arms negotiations even before the present case.

One administration official said there had been some discussion several months ago at top levels of the administration about replacing Mr. Rowny, but apparently no recommendation was ever taken to Mr. Reagan.

Some officials said there was a dramatic difference in the operational competence and the quality of diplomatic reporting of Mr. Rowny and Paul H. Nitze, who heads the parallel but separate talks on intermediate-range nuclear forces.

"Nitze's cables come back on time and they're informative and concise," one official said. "His entire operation is professional." He said Mr. Rowny's cables were late and were followed by many corrections.

Another concern reportedly discussed by senior State Department and Pentagon officials was Mr. Rowny's personal relationships with other members of the negotiating team.

In his memorandum to Mr. Adelman, he criticized three of his closest associates as wanting "progress at any cost" and said a fourth was "OTL" or "out to lunch," according to those who have read the memorandum. Only one of the five top officials on the negotiating team was praised as "solid."

Foreign Trade Minister Quits French Cabinet

Reuters

PARIS — Foreign Trade Minister Michel Jobert, a senior figure in France's Socialist government, resigned Sunday amid speculation that a major shake-up in the 22-month-old administration might occur.

Mr. Jobert, 61, who also served in Gaullist administrations, was the first senior cabinet member to leave since the Socialist government was formed in June 1981.

He announced his decision as finance ministers met in Brussels to work out a realignment of European currencies. The outcome of the talks will partly determine the policies of France's expected new cabinet.

Remarks by Finance Minister Jacques Delors and a round of meetings at the Elysee Palace in Paris indicated President Francois Mitterrand might order a reshuffle, which could include a change of

prime minister. Mr. Mitterrand is to deliver a nationwide television address Wednesday night and might announce any changes then.

Mr. Jobert said he had decided to quit because he had never been entrusted with powers sufficient to ensure a coherent and effective policy.

As trade minister, Mr. Jobert has carried responsibility for France's huge trade deficit, regarded by the administration as the country's principal economic weakness, along with an inflation rate of more than 9 percent.

A new cabinet is expected to be announced, along with a package of austerity measures aimed at curbing demand for imports and dampening inflation without driving unemployment up from its relatively low level of two million.

Mr. Jobert, known for outspokenness and acid humor, had often used strong terms to denounce the



Michel Jobert

deficit and express frustration over his duties.

One of five ministers of state in the 43-member cabinet, he has symbolized a centrist sector of French political life outside the orbit of the main parties.

He formed his own grouping, the



King Hussein of Jordan in London.

Hussein Is Pessimistic On Talks With Israel

By Peter Onos
Washington Post Service

LONDON — King Hussein of Jordan has virtually ruled out the possibility of joining peace talks with Israel unless the United States sharply increases pressure on the Begin government to modify its stance on West Bank settlements and to withdraw from Lebanon.

In a meeting with reporters Saturday, Hussein discussed his position in considerable detail. He said that "current Israeli attitudes are most discouraging" and that "American credibility is passing through a difficult test."

Later, the king met with the U.S. special envoy to the Middle East, Philip C. Habib, who reported on last week's Washington visit of Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir of Israel. Mr. Habib was said to be probing for signs of flexibility by Hussein on whether he would join talks with Israel.

There appears to be little, if any, movement on that score, judging from the king's public comments, although he did indicate that he may make a more definitive statement soon. "Within a few days," he said, "we will know where we stand."

Hussein confirmed that he would have "critical talks" in Amman sometime this week with the Palestine Liberation Organization leader, Yasser Arafat, about prospects for the king to serve as a spokesman for Palestinian interests in negotiations with the Israelis. But the likelihood of meaningful

progress toward such negotiations appeared to be slight, whatever the outcome of the Hussein-Arafat meeting.

"Israel has not contributed in any form" toward opening the way for talks to resolve the issue of a Palestinian homeland, Hussein said. "Whereas the Arab position is positive, the Israeli position is negative."

[On Sunday in Jerusalem, Mr. Habib met with Mr. Shamir to discuss the latest U.S. proposals on the withdrawal of Israeli troops from Lebanon, United Press International reported.]

Before the meeting, Prime Minister Menachem Begin, Mr. Shamir and other top ministers discussed the U.S. ideas. The ministerial session followed the weekly cabinet meeting in which Mr. Shamir refused to divulge details of the U.S. proposals, fearing leaks to the media, UPI quoted Israeli radio as saying.

The king repeated his qualified "welcome" of the Reagan administration's proposal for establishment of a Palestinian entity on the West Bank and Gaza Strip in association with Jordan. But he said that the United States had failed to create conditions under which the Reagan plan could serve even as a starting point for negotiations.

"Unfortunately," King Hussein said, "the facts are we are way behind schedule on the American side in terms of the goals set for the beginning of this year. Total with-



Philip C. Habib, the U.S. Middle East envoy, talks to reporters in London after his meeting with King Hussein.

drawal of foreign forces from Lebanon."

He also criticized the failure of U.S. policy to stop Israel from creating new settlements on the West Bank, which he asserted had doubled since last September.

Unless the United States can make headway on those two matters with Israel, "it is obvious," he said, that talks on a broader settlement cannot get started. "We are hoping that [the United States] will contribute towards enhancing its credibility" by pressing Israel for concessions, he said.

King Hussein was in London as head of an Arab delegation meeting with British officials.

Last fall, the king led an Arab League delegation here for similar meetings that were called off because of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's refusal to meet with PLO officials. Hussein went out of his way Saturday in praising the British, stressing that the strains caused by that dispute are over. A leading Palestinian academic, who is not a member of the PLO, had been included in the Arab league team.

Foreign Secretary Francis Pym of Britain and other government spokesmen, commenting after the talks Friday, expressed sympathy

for the Arab stance. The net effect of the meetings was to underscore Britain's "tilt" toward the Arab side in the Middle East conflict, British sources acknowledged, primarily because of what is regarded here as Israeli intransigence on the Lebanon withdrawal and settlements issues.

King Hussein also met Saturday with a Lebanese delegation headed by Foreign Minister Elias Sater.

■ PLO Calls for Resistance

The PLO Executive Committee has decided to "reinforce the popular resistance by all possible means" in the Israeli-occupied West Bank and Gaza. The Associated Press reported from Tunis Saturday.

In a communiqué, the PLO said that it had "charged the specialized organizations with immediately carrying out" the decision. The communiqué gave no further details.

The PLO information chief, Ahmed Abdalrahmane, said that the Executive Committee had also "vigorously denounced the aggression perpetrated against members of the Italian and American contingents of the multinational force in Beirut." He was referring to recent attacks against members of the multinational force.

Thai House Is Dissolved; Elections Set

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BANGKOK — King Bhumibol Adulyadej of Thailand dissolved the House of Representatives over the weekend and called a general election for April 18 to prevent what his prime minister said could be violent political conflicts.

The move followed a major setback Wednesday for the Thai army chief, General Arthit Kamlangke, who had sponsored a legislative attempt to change the constitution and keep the appointed, military-dominated Senate from going out of existence.

Because of the amendment's rejection, transitional provisions written into the constitution in 1977 are to remain in effect.

Under those provisions, the Senate is to lose its right to participate in choosing the prime minister, in no-confidence motions and on the budget after April 21. The Senate is to be phased out over several years, as its members' terms expire.

Several politicians, including former Prime Minister Kukrit Pramoj, leader of the Social Action Party, the largest in the legislature, said the transitional clauses would be unaffected by the king's announcement.

In dissolving the House on the advice of Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanonda, the king said Saturday that the legislature's action last week would bring "an end to violence to the political, economic and social life of the country" and "disrupt democracy."

Some Thai politicians speculated Saturday night that the king's order might be the first of several government decrees to affect a "silent coup" in favor of the army.

Mr. Prem, a former army chief, depends on General Arthit for his power. The general rescued him from an attempted coup by young officers on April 1, 1981.

The election, originally scheduled for June 22, is to be based on votes for individual candidates, rather than a party-list system. The list system was to come into effect after April 21, along with the provisions diminishing the Senate's power.

Army-backed members of the legislature had tried Wednesday to retain the provisional clauses of the constitution, trading off the voting system that most parties favored in exchange for a military presence in the Senate for another four years. They failed by 10 votes to win a majority in a joint session of the Senate and House.

Walesa Confers With Leadership Of Solidarity in Private Meeting

By John Kifner
New York Times Service

WARSAW — Lech Walesa has met in private for five hours with other leaders of Solidarity, his outlawed independent trade union. The meeting was the first that he is known to have had with the leaders of the movement, whose activities were halted by the imposition of martial law in December 1981.

The meeting Saturday followed a declaration by Mr. Walesa that he was now ready to use stronger protest tactics, such as strikes and hunger strikes, on the previous weekend, protests erupted in several cities, including Gdansk, the birthplace of Solidarity, but were quickly broken up by the police.

"It's nothing, just a friendly meeting," Mr. Walesa said with a wink as he left.

The length of the meeting suggested that the activists might have been discussing tactics in light of the crackdown. Another topic

might have been the scheduled visit in June of Pope John Paul II.

Mr. Walesa, who was released in November after 11 months of solitary internment, has yet to make a major political move. He announced plans to make a speech in Gdansk in December, but was detained for the day.

Although the authorities have the upper hand, the emotions that spurred about 10 million people to embrace Solidarity are still held. The difficulty for activists is finding viable tactics.

Mr. Walesa arrived here at noon for the ostensible reason of greeting Cardinal Jozef Glemp, the Polish primate, on his home day. Poles traditionally celebrate the day of the saint they are named for.

Soviet to Screen Taped Reports Sent by U.S. Networks in Moscow

By John F. Burns
New York Times Service

MOSCOW — Correspondents for the American television networks have been told by the Soviet authorities that incoming and outgoing videotapes will be screened at the Moscow airport before permission is given for their shipment to and from the West.

Previously, videotape destined for U.S. networks has been subject to clearance only when American crews have transmitted it via satellite link from Moscow.

When that route has been taken, Soviet officials have required notification of the subject matter, but generally have not asked for screenings before transmission.

The Moscow bureau of CBS News was told by the Foreign Ministry on Friday that tapes scheduled to be carried to Paris on Sunday by a network correspondent would have to be delivered to the airport at least four hours before flight time to allow for screening by customs officials.

Video cassettes delivered to the airport Thursday by NBC News were held for several hours before being released, and missed the flight on which they were to have been sent.

The CBS tapes included recordings of "The CBS Evening News" and recent footage of a Soviet heart operation. NBC's tapes were described by a spokesman as file material posing no problem for the authorities.

A spokesman for the U.S. Embassy said a formal protest would be filed with the Soviet government and that reciprocal action against Soviet television personnel in the United States would be considered.

Van Gordon Sauter, president of CBS News, sent a protest to the Soviet ambassador in Washington, Anatoly F. Dobrynin, calling the Soviet restriction "a clear case of censorship."

Mr. Sauter said the Soviet action was a violation of the Helsinki Agreement on Security and Cooperation in Europe, signed by the Soviet Union, the United States and 33 other countries in 1975.

The agreement calls on the signers to allow reporters "to transmit completely, normally and rapidly" the results of their work.

Because of flight schedules and the time needed to transmit tapes to New York once they arrive in Western Europe, correspondents with stories for U.S. evening news broadcasts have to send their tapes aboard flights leaving Moscow by late afternoon.

With the four-hour advance required under the new rule, they would have to complete their work by lunchtime, a time when many major stories are still developing.

INSIDE

■ William D. Rockefeller, the first administrator of EPA, is said to agree "in principle" to return to the Washington environmental agency as its new chief. Page 3.

■ Weapons are flowing in to El Salvador surreptitiously by air in numbers "considerably above anything we've seen before," a U.S. official said in Washington. Page 3.

■ Russia and Libya, in a Moscow meeting, agreed on a treaty of friendship, and attacked U.S. moves. Page 3.

BUSINESS/FINANCE

■ Bankers are worried that the debt rescue operations for Mexico, Brazil and Argentina are about to unravel. Page 15.

■ OPEC's fragile accord will probably face its first major test soon, when Britain makes a new oil price proposal. Page 15.

SPECIAL REPORT

The Japanese describe their economy today as "crawling along at the bottom." But not all the news is bad. Profile of an industrial giant. Page 7S.

U.S. Puzzle on Voter Turnout: Why Don't They Turn Out?

By E.J. Dionne Jr.
New York Times Service

PARIS — In European elections, people vote in droves. This month in West Germany, 89.1 percent of the registered voters cast ballots. Turnout exceeded 79 percent in the second round of French municipal elections, March 13. Nor is the phenomenon confined to Europe; in Australia, more than 90 percent of eligible voters got to the polls on March 5.

In comparison, the 53.95 percent turnout in the 1980 U.S. presidential election — the lowest in 32 years — looks anemic. Why do free elections in other countries excite and involve the citizenry so much more than they seem to in the United States? The question is debated by political scientists and there are disagreements about the comparability of European turnout rates.

Ivor Crewe of the University of Essex in Britain has ranked the United States 27th in turnout among 28 countries that have voted regularly since 1945. In Europe, only Switzerland's rate was as low. Some of the differences are easily explained. In countries with 90 percent turnout, voting usually is compulsory and nonparticipation faces fines. In Italy, where voting is not compulsory, Mr. Crewe noted that "DID NOT VOTE" stamped on a citizen's identification papers amounts to a bureaucratic scarlet letter.

There are other reasons for the discrepancy. Jean-Luc Parodi, a political scientist and consultant for the Institut Français d'Opinion Publique, says that U.S. turnout looks lower because of the way they are reckoned.

In Europe, turnout is a percentage of registered voters but the U.S. percentage is based on a much larger group — everyone 18 years old and up, registered or not. Therefore, Mr. Parodi said, "the differences are less great than they seem."

For example, official results in French municipal elections March 13 showed 79.7 percent of registered voters taking part. But 11.3 percent of the potential voters were not registered. Revising the figures along U.S. lines, the French turnout, although still impressive for municipal elections, drops to 69 percent.

Richard C. Moe at the Congressional Research Service in Washington contends that when the comparison is limited to registered voters, "our turnout is equal to or better than Europe's." The larger "potential voter" group, he added, includes illegal aliens and felons not eligible to vote.

Most political scientists agreed, in telephone interviews, that Europe's participation lead over the United States is overstated, but they contended that argued such as Mr. Moe's go too far. Mr. Crewe and others note that in many democracies voters are automatically registered when they reach voting age.

"We're one of the few democracies in the world that puts the entire burden for registering on the citizen and not on the state," said Curtis Gans, director of the Committee for the Study of the American Electorate.

Registration lists are far more complete elsewhere than in the United States, and voters in other democracies have to go to much less trouble to exercise their rights. For Mr. Moe, on the other hand, the right not to register or vote "is a tremendous American right."

Other technical factors are often cited to explain high turnouts outside the United States. Many European countries make voting easy by holding elections on Sundays. Italians vote on Saturdays and Sundays.

In Australia, voters can show up at any polling place in their state to cast their ballot. In New Zealand, they may vote anywhere in the country, including polling places at race tracks.

Then there are the sociological and political explanations. Mr. Crewe argues that U.S. turnout is low "because you lack a proper trade union movement allied with a major party." He noted that parties with ties to other institutions — labor parties allied with unions or Christian Democrats allied with the Roman Catholic Church — get help from these institutions in turning out the faithful.

Walter Dean Burnham at the Massachusetts Insti-

tute of Technology believes that a "great hole in the electorate" has been created in the United States by the absence of a European-style Social Democratic Party that would forcefully represent the interests of the poor and of blue-collar workers — and thus bring them to the polls.

Other political scientists contend that European parties cover a broader range of opinion than do Republicans and Democrats in the United States. Countries with proportional representation — allotting seats in national legislatures even to splinter groups — thus make it more likely that a single vote will carry weight.

Austin Ranney of the American Enterprise Institute has a simpler explanation. Americans, he says, are asked to vote in too many elections. "Switzerland, which many people say is the most democratic country in the world, also has a turnout rate comparable with ours," he said. "And Switzerland, like the United States, has many more elections and referendums than other countries."

Americans usually have more than one election — a primary and a general — each year, Mr. Ranney said. They often must choose candidates for 20 or 30 offices and also decide referendum questions. Too much voting, according to this view, may be a bad thing for democracy.



ROYAL VISITORS — Charles and Diana, the prince and princess of Wales, with nine-month-old Prince William, began an Australian tour Sunday at Alice Springs.

U.S. Senators' Reunification Call For Ireland Is Assailed in Ulster

The Associated Press

LONDON — A call by U.S. senators for efforts to reunite Northern Ireland with the Irish Republic has been welcomed in Dublin, spurned by Ulster Protestants, received in silence by the British government, and condemned as facile in London newspapers.

Ireland's coalition government headed by Prime Minister Garret FitzGerald is said to have welcomed the move last week by Senator Edward M. Kennedy, Democrat of Massachusetts, and 27 of his colleagues as "a step in the right direction."

Official sources in Dublin said the Irish government believes the senators' move is a "positive development." Mr. FitzGerald recently called for a new all-Ireland forum to discuss efforts to reunite British-ruled, Protestant-dominated Northern Ireland with the mostly Roman Catholic Irish Republic.

The bipartisan group of senators called on President Ronald Reagan to pressure Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher to negotiate directly with Mr. FitzGerald's government, and urged the U.S. Senate to condemn "violence on all sides."

But James H. Molyneux, a member of the British Parliament and leader of the Protestant Official Unionist Party in Northern Ireland, charged Friday night that Mr. Kennedy and his fellow senators are "cooperating with the Irish Republican Army to win votes" among the nation's large Irish-American population.

The Rev. Ian Paisley, head of Northern Ireland's Democratic Unionist Party, condemned the Kennedy initiative as "an exploitation of IRA violence" that ignores the opposition of the province's Protestant majority to a reunited Ireland that would be overwhelmingly Catholic.

The conservative London newspaper The Daily Mail said in an editorial Saturday that to many Americans, Mr. Kennedy's appeal "may sound like no more than a plea for decolonization and for setting the Irish people free.... How can we get across to them the fact that any attempt to force the Protestants of the north into a united Ireland would very likely unleash a most bloody civil war?"

The Times of London, an independent paper, made the same point about the Protestants. "Suspicion of a conspiracy to betray them is near the surface of their minds," it said in an editorial. "Plain confirmation of that suspicion" by a formal declaration from the British government that Northern Ireland's future lay with the Irish Republic, not with Britain, "would cause them to organize and arm themselves to resist."

The British government has refused to comment on Senator Kennedy's initiative. But government officials said they welcomed Mr. Reagan's statement on St. Patrick's Day that "Those who advocate or engage in violence and terrorism should find no welcome in the United States."

The officials said that Lord Gowrie, minister of state at Britain's Northern Ireland Office, is scheduled to visit Washington soon and would meet with Senator Daniel P. Moynihan, a New York Democrat who is one of the sponsors of Mr. Kennedy's initiative.

They said Lord Gowrie's visit is one of a series by government ministers responsible for Northern Ireland to explain British policies in the United States.

Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, addressing the closing session, said Thursday that the Soviet Union should take note "that the free world does care, stands together with Israel and with the Jewish people for the cause of self-determination."

Mr. Reagan also wrote to Mr. Shekarsky's wife, Avital, pledging efforts to have him released from prison, where he is reported to be in ill health.

Mr. Reagan said: "I want to assure you that my commitment to Anatoli's cause is unwavering, and that I remain willing to pursue every possible avenue to improve his situation and secure his freedom."

World Jewry Meeting Asks Soviet Reforms

By David K. Shieler

New York Times Service

JERUSALEM — Delegates to the World Conference on Soviet Jewry have adopted a declaration here calling on the Soviet Union to take four steps of liberalization: Reopen the gates to emigration; release imprisoned Jewish activists; end what it called government-sponsored anti-Semitism and stop what it described as the persecution of Jews who want to practice their faith and preserve their culture.

At the three-day conference, the third since the emigration movement began in 1971, the 1,500 delegates from 32 countries also issued a pledge to Jewish activists in the Soviet Union.

They said: "We take upon ourselves a personal vow that your struggle is our struggle, that we are at one with you in your dreams and aspirations."

After a decade in which about 270,000 Jews were allowed to leave, the Soviet authorities have cut the flow of émigrés to a trickle. In January and February, only 207 Jews arrived in Vienna from the Soviet Union. Conference organizers said that as of the end of 1982, their records showed that the authorities had denied exit visas to 2,906 families made up of 9,310 individuals.

Public figures attending the meeting included Jeanne J. Kirkpatrick, the U.S. representative at the United Nations; Simone Veil, former president of the European Parliament; prominent lawyers, judges and district attorneys from the United States and Europe; and 41 members of legislatures from Italy, Israel, Britain, the Netherlands, Canada, Panama, France, Belgium, Spain, Mexico, Austria, Sweden and the United States.

Prime Minister Menachem Begin of Israel, addressing the closing session, said Thursday that the Soviet Union should take note "that the free world does care, stands together with Israel and with the Jewish people for the cause of self-determination."

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ting free our brethren and enabling them, when they wish, to leave the Soviet Union and come back to us and live here in liberty and in human dignity."

During the conference, Irwin Cotler, a law professor at McGill University in Montreal, announced a plan by several law professors to set up a center in Canada to prepare amicus curiae — friend of the court — briefs on behalf of political prisoners, showing how governments have violated their own laws.

Mr. Cotler has already done this for Anatoli B. Shekarsky, Vladimir Spak, Ida Mudel and other dissidents and would-be émigrés living in Soviet courts.

He said the center, to be called Inter-Amicus, would also take up cases in South Africa, Latin America and elsewhere.

The tactic is likely to strike a Soviet nerve, Mr. Cotler explained, because the Soviet authorities take pains to give their prosecutions of dissidents a legalistic appearance.

In a message of support read by Mr. Begin, President Ronald Reagan said: "The United States has long and actively supported the right of Soviet Jews to practice their cultural traditions freely and to emigrate from the U.S.S.R. if they wish to do so. We have made these points repeatedly to the Soviet leadership and have stressed the colossal impact of this issue on U.S.-Soviet relations."

It is our fervent hope, as I know it is yours, that such unequivocal indications of U.S. concern will ultimately contribute to an easing of the internal and emigration restrictions that affect Soviet Jews."

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French Upset By UN Talks On Palestine

By Bernard D. Nossiter

New York Times Service

UNITED NATIONS, New York — France has expressed its concern over a forthcoming Paris conference on the Palestinians, fearing that it could foment anti-Jewish attacks, UN officials said.

The conference, scheduled for Aug. 16 to 27, was called by General Assembly resolutions to "heighten awareness of the question of Palestine." At the United Nations, such language invariably produces a spate of speeches denouncing Israel, praising the Palestine Liberation Organization and demanding an independent Palestinian state.

The French government has neither asked that the conference be moved nor threatened to block it, French officials said. They are understood to believe that the meeting will enjoy extraterritorial protection since it will be held at the headquarters of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

The French delegate here, Luc de la Barre de Nanteuil, has discussed the problems posed by the conference with the UN secretary-general, Javier Pérez de Cuellar.

Officials said Friday that the French envoy stressed that his country was never asked to serve as the site for the meeting, has taken no part in its preparations, has abstained on the Assembly resolutions creating it and does not intend to send a delegation.

All other members of the European Community except Greece are also expected to avoid the gathering, as will the United States.

A spokesman for the Ministry of External Relations said, "Since the United Nations has decided to hold a conference in Paris without the agreement of the French government, France has made clear that it is disturbed by this decision," he said.

The government is said to fear that the conference will attract a host of virulent anti-Israeli figures, including some sought by Israel for terrorist acts. As a result, French envoys said, a restricted form of diplomatic immunity will be granted to delegations of UN member countries and UN staff aides, but not to their guests.

Jobert Quits In France

(Continued from Page 1)

Movement of Democrats in 1974 after serving as foreign minister under President Georges Pompidou, and later supported Mr. Mitterrand's Socialists.

The president's office remained silent Sunday on Mr. Jobert's resignation and any other impending moves. These could include the replacement of Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy, who flew back to Paris ahead of schedule from Lille, where he is mayor.

Reporters were barred from the Elysée Palace courtyard as Mr. Mitterrand conferred with senior government figures, including Pierre Bérégovoy, minister for social affairs, Laurent Fabius, minister of the budget and Mr. Delors's chief of staff.

Speculation that the finance minister would be appointed to succeed Mr. Mauroy has intensified over the past few days as he has played an increasingly prominent public role.

Commentators seized on a remark by Mr. Delors on Friday night that a devaluation of the franc would not be a setback for the country although it could be for one man.

This was interpreted as a reference to Mr. Mauroy, who has repeatedly said he would not accept a further devaluation of the currency, twice marked down in the European Monetary System since Mr. Mitterrand was elected in May 1981.

Mr. Mauroy, a veteran Socialist official who has the backing of radicals and the Communist Party, has conducted a policy of austerity since the second devaluation, in June. He has largely withdrawn from public view since the Socialists and Communists suffered losses in municipal elections across the country earlier this month.

Mr. Delors also flew back to the capital after the finance ministers' meeting was suspended in Brussels.

WORLD BRIEFS

2-Day Finnish Elections Begin

HELSINKI (AP) — The polls opened in Finland Sunday in the first day of a two-day election for a new parliament. A total of 1,331 candidates from the 10 registered parties and, for the first time, the unregistered Greens were competing for the 200 seats. Unofficial results are expected by midnight Monday.

Analysts say the nation will emerge from the election, as it entered it, with a coalition government. But there is a possibility that the Conservatives, who have almost doubled their share of the vote in the past 15 years, could finish first and, in that case, would be asked to take part in the coalition government for the first time since 1966.

In the current parliament the Social Democrats hold 52 seats, compared with 46 for the Conservatives.

Bonn Coalition Pact Is Likely Soon

BONN (AP) — The victorious parties in recent West German elections expect to have a coalition agreement signed by the middle of this week, according to party officials.

At a news conference Saturday, officials of the conservative Christian Democrats and the liberal Free Democrats who make up Chancellor Helmut Kohl's coalition said they would meet Tuesday afternoon and stay in negotiations until an agreement is reached. Mr. Kohl, a Christian Democrat, will be officially re-elected by the coalition parties when the newly elected Bundestag, or lower house of parliament, meets March 29, said Heiner Geissler, general secretary of the Christian Democrats.

The party leaders, who met Saturday for the third day in a row, have agreed on all areas of the government program except foreign policy, defense, and inner-German relations. Mr. Geissler said. There was no word on what cabinet post had been offered to Franz Josef Strauss, leader of the Christian Social Union.

Somalia Warns of Ogaden Danger

MOGADISHU, Somalia (Reuters) — Ethiopia may be contemplating a military push in the disputed Ogaden border area, scene of bitter fighting last year, according to President Mohammed Siad Barre of Somalia.

"The danger still exists," he said in an interview Saturday. "The Ethiopians still have the idea of going forward. We do not have official information on when or where." The two countries fought a war in the Ogaden border region in 1977-78.

Mr. Siad Barre said that Somalia was ready to discuss an honorable settlement to the Ogaden dispute but that negotiations could not start until Ethiopian troops evacuated what he said were positions held within Somalia.

Soviet Again Warns U.S. on Arms

MOSCOW (AP) — The Kremlin has again warned Washington that "the security of the United States would also be impaired" if new U.S. missiles are deployed by NATO in Western Europe.

If U.S. missiles capable of reaching Soviet territory in six minutes are stationed in Europe, "the Soviet Union will have to adopt such measures in reply that would put U.S. territory in an analogous position," Lass said Saturday. It added that "it would be totally illogical to believe that the USSR would deal the retaliatory blow of retribution only to Europe, a territory, leaving the United States intact."

The commentary was the fourth Soviet warning in three days that the United States would suffer if NATO deployed 572 U.S.-built Pershing-2 and cruise missiles in Western Europe to counter Soviet SS-20 medium-range nuclear missiles. Moscow has campaigned steadily for the past two years to persuade West Europeans to reject the new U.S. missiles.

Zimbabwe Reports 4 Whites Slain

HARARE, Zimbabwe (WP) — A white farm couple and their two grandchildren have been killed by dissidents, according to the government, in what is seen as the worst single incident against whites since government troops started a major offensive in Matabeleland against dissidents in late January.

Erick Stratford, 66, his wife Christine, 62, and two granddaughters, aged 15 and 12, were shot and killed Friday 13 miles (21 kilometers) north of Bulawayo after they were paraded before workers who were asked if the couple were good employers. Two workers who were often late on the job denounced the Stratfords, a government spokesman said.

The army has reportedly killed hundreds of civilians in its offensive against the dissidents, who are said to be mainly army deserters loyal to Joshua Nkomo, the opposition leader. About 40 whites have reportedly been killed by dissidents during the last year in Matabeleland, Jim Sinclair, president of the Commercial Farmers' Union, said he would seek meetings with government officials to take steps to increase the security of farmers.

Tikhonov Visits Belgrade Today

BELGRADE (Reuters) — Yugoslav officials say they expect talks beginning here Monday with Prime Minister Nikolai A. Tikhonov of the Soviet Union to lead to closer ties with Moscow without Belgrade giving up any of its independence.

Mr. Tikhonov's visit will be the first by a high-level Soviet official to Yugoslavia — which is Communist but nonaligned — since Yuri V. Andropov became the Soviet leader in November. A subject likely to come up, particularly in the light of Mr. Tikhonov's recent visit to Greece, is cooperation in the Balkans and initiatives to turn the region into a nuclear-free zone, officials said.

They said that differences over Afghanistan, Cambodia, Poland and other issues would remain, but that they expected the visit to strengthen ties.

Spaniards Protest NATO Entry

MADRID (AP) — Police and paramilitary troops routed about 1,000 demonstrators who tried Sunday to reach the U.S. air base near the village of Torrejon during a march against Spain's entry into NATO. Police estimated the number of marchers at 25,000.

The 1,000 protesters were stopped by authorities at a highway about two miles from the base. No injuries or arrests were reported. The demonstrators broke away from the main body of marchers, who walked the 12 miles (19 kilometers) from Madrid to Torrejon.

The U.S. Air Force also has a base at Zaragoza, northeastern Spain, and there is a U.S. Navy base at Rota, in the south. Spain became the 16th member of NATO's political arm last May, but the Spanish armed forces are not part of NATO's military structure.

Moslem Protest Grows in Karachi

KARACHI, Pakistan (Reuters) — Many shops were closed in central Karachi Sunday and police fired tear gas to disperse demonstrators as Pakistan's largest city weathered another day of Moslem religious violence.

More than seven persons have died and more than 100 have been injured since Friday in the sectarian violence. The violence spread today to the main shopping district and a mosque, whose ownership is at the center of the dispute between Shiites and Sunni Moslems.

Witnesses said about 150 university students burned fires in the main shopping district and posters appeared calling for a general strike.

For the Record

LOS ANGELES (LAT) — Cathy Evelyn Smith surrendered in California authorities Friday night after being indicted in Los Angeles for the drug-injection death of the comedian John Belushi in Hollywood last year. A court hearing on bail and extradition is scheduled.

RABAT, Morocco (UPI) — Former President Jimmy Carter left last Sunday for the United States after a three-week tour of the Middle East. On Saturday, Mr. Carter met with King Hassan II at Fez.

Amid Growing Tensions, Greece And U.S. Resume Talks on Bases

New York Times Service

ATHENS — With tension rising between Greece's Socialist government and the Reagan administration, talks between the two governments on the future of U.S. military bases in Greece have resumed after a week's interruption.

The negotiators — Regional Batholomew, a special U.S. envoy, and Yannis Kapsis, the Greek undersecretary for foreign affairs — met Friday and again Saturday. A government spokesman said they had discussed specific proposals submitted by both sides. Another meeting was scheduled for Tuesday.

While neither side would comment on the nature of the proposals, official sources close to the negotiations said Greece's foremost demand was for a commitment by the Reagan administration to match any significant increase in military aid to Turkey with a proportionate increase for Greece.

The atmosphere at the talks has reportedly deteriorated since the Reagan administration's proposals last month for an increase of military aid to Turkey from \$402 million this year to \$759 million for the fiscal year beginning Oct. 1 while raising aid to Greece by only \$500,000 to \$281.7 million.

This has been denounced in Athens as an attempt to intimidate Greece, and Prime Minister Andreas Papandreu said last week that he would insist on a continuation of the ratio of 7 to 10 in military aid to Greece and Turkey that has prevailed in recent years.

Officials close to the prime min-

ister said this was Greece's "rock-bottom" demand.

Mr. Papandreu also was quoted as saying last week that if no political agreement was reached on the bases by the end of April, they would have to go.

U.S.-Greek relations have become increasingly sensitive because of the uncertainty surrounding the outcome of the talks, officials here say. After the visit last month of Prime Minister Nikolai A. Tikhonov of the Soviet Union, Washington expressed concern over a Greek-Soviet communiqué.

In a memorandum, Richard Burt, the U.S. assistant secretary of state for European affairs, reproached Greece for favoring the recent Warsaw Pact proposal for a nonaggression treaty and the establishment of nuclear-free zones. He criticized Athens for taking positions that seemed to be "still another step of Greece's departure from allied unanimity."

On Friday night, Dimitris Maroudas, the spokesman for the Greek government, declared that his government would not respond to the U.S. memorandum and said, "No one can interfere with the exercise of our multidimensional and nationally proud foreign policy."

During the weeklong pause, sources in both the U.S. and Greek delegations indicated that the talks, which began Oct. 1, had reached an impasse and that it would be up to the other side to get them moving again. There was no immediate explanation of what had caused the delegations to reconvene.

Higher U.S. Offer Reported

Two influential Greek newspapers said Sunday that the United States had made a sharply increased offer of military aid to Greece, paying the way for agreement on the bases, Reuters reported from Athens. The center-left newspaper To Vima and the conservative Kathimerini, which have accurately predicted developments on the bases in the past, said an accord could be signed by the end of April.

Kathimerini, in a report from Washington, quoted State Department sources as saying the United States had agreed to maintain the 7 to 10 aid ratio. To Vima, quoting Foreign Ministry officials, said Mr. Batholomew had offered more than \$500 million in military aid.

George Athanassiades, a Publisher, Murdered in His Office in Athens

New York Times Service

ATHENS — One of Greece's most prominent newspapermen, George Athanassiades, publisher of the conservative daily Evening Press and president of the Union of Owners of Athens Newspapers, was shot to death in his office Saturday night. Police said the assassin, a man between the ages of 25 and 30, also shot one of the newspaper's employees in the stomach.

President Constantine Caramanlis expressed "the deepest sorrow at this cowardly crime against a brave and honorable journalist and a very close friend."

The Evening Press was generally considered the mouthpiece of the president and often published bitter articles against the Socialist government of Prime Minister Andreas Papandreu.

The government spokesman, Dimitris Maroudas, declared Saturday that he was "very shocked at this strong bias to 'Greek journalism'" and said that "everything would be done to bring the culprit to justice."

هكمان الثجل

Weapons Aid To Salvador Rebels Cited

U.S. Says Infiltration Is Greater Than Ever

By Bernard Weinraub
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The infiltration of weapons by air to guerrillas in El Salvador "is considerably above anything we've seen before," according to a senior State Department official.

The official also said Algeria had joined such countries as Cuba, Vietnam and Libya in sending weapons to the guerrillas.

The official, who spoke at a briefing Friday, said that officials in El Salvador were worried about the increase in air shipments of arms and that Salvadoran military authorities "don't have any radar as they remind me every day." He said the Salvadorans would need modern fighter planes to intercept the aircraft from Nicaragua.

But it would take, the official said, "two or three times the currently available military assistance" to buy even one modern jet fighter for El Salvador to undertake such missions.

He added that the administration's request for \$110 million in additional military aid was coming to Congress and that the Salvadoran court decision last week to delay a trial in the killing of four American churchwomen did not help.

Meanwhile, John R. Hughes, the State Department spokesman, denied a report in The New York Times on Friday that the administration was weighing cuts in the Salvadoran aid request.

"Absolutely not," Mr. Hughes responded when asked if the administration was planning an aid reduction. "Our request stands. We expect to persuade Congress on its merits. No one is thinking about reducing the requested level."

The Times quoted government officials as saying the administration was weighing proposals to cut portions of its aid request. One of the proposals, according to the officials, was that the administration would suggest a cutback to the aid request with further assistance to El Salvador conditional on the performance of the Salvadoran Army.

Officials both in the administration and in Congress said Friday that discussions were continuing on a possible compromise that could include a reduction in the proposed aid level.



The mother of Mariannella Garcia Villas, the slain leader of the Human Rights Commission of El Salvador, wept at her daughter's coffin during the funeral in San Salvador.

Rights Unit Denies Leader Was Rebel

New York Times Service

SAN SALVADOR — The colleagues of a Salvadoran human rights activist killed last week by government troops have denied the charge that she was fighting alongside guerrillas.

Mariannella Garcia Villas, president of the Human Rights Commission of El Salvador, was killed Feb. 14 by government troops near the town of Suchitoto, 20 miles (32 kilometers) northeast of the capital. The government later asserted that Miss Garcia Villas was a guerrilla known as "Commander Lucia."

Later last week, the commission denied the charge, saying that Miss

Garcia Villas had entered El Salvador from her home in Mexico to conduct an investigation of accusations that chemical weapons were being used by the government against civilians. At the time of her death, the commission said, she was escorting a group of refugees from a battle area. She was buried Friday.

Mr. Ruckelshaus served as EPA administrator from 1970 to 1973. He quit his post as deputy attorney general in the administration of President Richard M. Nixon in October 1973, rather than fire Archibald Cox, the Watergate special prosecutor, in the incident known as the "Saturday Night Massacre." Since 1975, Mr. Ruckelshaus has been with Weyerhaeuser Co., a lumber firm based in Tacoma, Washington.

Mr. Barber, a longtime civil servant who headed the EPA's air-quality planning office during the administrations of Presidents Gerald R. Ford and Jimmy Carter, is a civil engineer for Jacobs Engineering Group in Albuquerque, New Mexico. He was interviewed by White House officials last week in Washington.

Ruckelshaus Is Said to Agree 'In Principle' to Head EPA

By Lou Cannon and Dale Russakoff
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — White House officials have asked William D. Ruckelshaus, the first administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, to take the helm of the troubled agency again, and he has agreed in principle, according to administration officials.

Mr. Ruckelshaus would lead a two-man team selected with an eye to restoring the credibility of the EPA and dealing with its severe internal management problems, according to a proposal made to him last week.

The No. 2 man whom the White House hopes to place in the EPA, officials said Friday night, is Walter C. Barber, who served as acting EPA administrator during the first months of the Reagan administration.

Mr. Ruckelshaus served as EPA administrator from 1970 to 1973. He quit his post as deputy attorney general in the administration of President Richard M. Nixon in October 1973, rather than fire Archibald Cox, the Watergate special prosecutor, in the incident known as the "Saturday Night Massacre." Since 1975, Mr. Ruckelshaus has been with Weyerhaeuser Co., a lumber firm based in Tacoma, Washington.

Mr. Barber, a longtime civil servant who headed the EPA's air-quality planning office during the administrations of Presidents Gerald R. Ford and Jimmy Carter, is a civil engineer for Jacobs Engineering Group in Albuquerque, New Mexico. He was interviewed by White House officials last week in Washington.

Officials emphasized that the nomination of Mr. Ruckelshaus is still tentative. One official said that Mr. Ruckelshaus wanted to be certain that "any problems would be worked out" before he took the job.

One of the problems being studied by the White House — and which is believed to concern Mr. Ruckelshaus also — is the possibility of opposition from conservative Republicans, who may question his devotion to the Reagan program of scaling back the regulatory role of the EPA.

Officials also want to be certain that no conflicts of interest arise because of Mr. Ruckelshaus' position with Weyerhaeuser, a major lumbering firm that calls itself "the growing company."

But Mr. Ruckelshaus is the first choice of a White House team that, even before the resignation of Anne McGill Burford, the EPA administrator, was searching for a respected public figure who could

manage the agency and end its confrontation with Congress and environmental groups. "Ruckelshaus brings instant credibility," one official said Friday. "He has been the front-runner from the beginning."

Nonetheless, the White House continues to maintain a short list of alternate names in case a snag prevents Mr. Ruckelshaus from being chosen.

White House officials settled on the concept of an EPA team, led by a public figure and backed by an experienced agency manager, to resolve the agency's credibility and management problems simultaneously. The appointments would be aimed at indicating to the public that the environmental laws will be enforced and that the agency will be operated in a nonideological manner.



William D. Ruckelshaus

Reagan Portrays Budget Proposal By Democrats as Hazard to Nation

By Juan Williams
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan is continuing his war against a House Democratic budget proposal, criticizing the plan as a plot to sacrifice the nation's economic recovery and military security "on an altar of discredited, hand-me-down [economic] theories."

Speaking on his weekly radio broadcast Saturday from Camp David, Maryland, Mr. Reagan said that the Democratic budget, unlike his administration's budget proposals, would bankrupt the Medicare system of health insurance for the elderly.

Then he asked listeners if they knew how Democrats plan to raise the \$181 billion they would add to the administration's budget plan over the next five years for spending on other social programs.

Answering his own question, Mr. Reagan said: "Two ways: By compromising America's defense security and by stepping massive new tax increases on every working family. Ignoring the Soviets' tremendous advantage in military forces, the liberals would cripple our efforts to modernize America's defenses. To put it bluntly, their budget gambles without security and safety."

Mr. Reagan's address followed two speeches Friday in which he assailed the Democratic budget proposal, saying it would have the amount of his planned 10 percent increase in military spending, increase funding for social programs and perhaps wipe out a 10 percent income tax cut set for July 1. He plans to spend most of his time before Wednesday's scheduled House vote on the proposal to oppose it.

On Monday, the president plans two meetings with groups of House Republicans to lobby against the proposal. On Tuesday, there will be more meetings with Republicans and leaders of the National

Association of Manufacturers, which already has announced opposition to the Democratic budget plan.

Mr. Reagan may also make a speech, possibly on television, arguing that the military critically needs the buildup provided in his budget, aides said. In addition, there are plans to have him meet with reporters to emphasize his budget concerns.

White House aides said Friday that Mr. Reagan is convinced that, despite the increased Democratic majority in the House, he can defeat their budget for the third consecutive year because it is too "wallowing" to gain support from moderate Democrats.

On Saturday, the president indicated the outlines of his lobbying effort against the Democratic pro-

posals. He referred to the Democrats' plan as the "so-called liberal Democratic budget" and said it would undo the growing economic recovery and send the "budget, prices and interest rates soaring out of control and our economy into a tailspin."

He then cited what he called the Democrats' lack of attention to the financial problems of Medicare and gave a detailed list of military programs that he said would have to be abandoned if the Democratic proposal won.

In the Democratic response to Mr. Reagan's speech, and specifically the attack on the Democratic budget as a liberal document, Representative Richard A. Gephardt of Missouri said, "You don't have to be liberal to respond to clear human needs."

Weinberger to Be Pressed For Flexibility on Missiles

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

VILAMOURA, Portugal — Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger arrived Sunday for a strategy session with NATO allies, hoping to strengthen their resolve to deploy new U.S. missiles in Western Europe. He is expected to face heavy pressure to demonstrate U.S. flexibility in negotiating reductions in medium-range missiles for Western Europe.

As Mr. Weinberger discusses that and other issues with his counterparts in a Nuclear Planning Group meeting near Faro, Reagan administration officials will be drafting alternatives to President Ronald Reagan's zero-option proposal.

Under the proposal, the United States would forgo the planned deployment in Europe of 572 cruise and Pershing-2 missiles if the Soviet Union retired its 351 SS-20 missiles.

Until Mr. Reagan decides whether he wants to put a compromise proposal on the negotiating table in Geneva, or stay with zero option, Mr. Weinberger will be limited in the amount of assurance he can give the defense ministers of the Atlantic alliance.

Many of them fear that huge demonstrations will erupt in their nations unless Mr. Reagan changes what many European leaders regard as an all-or-nothing approach to missile deployment to Western Europe.

Mr. Weinberger's position is that the United States has put forward a bona fide missile-reduction proposal and it is now up to the Soviet Union to respond formally and offer alternatives, rather than reject the U.S. plan.

He asserts that backing away from the Reagan plan at this point would be a mistake.

Chilean Jet Leaves U.S. Despite Court Order

By Scott Armstrong
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — A Chilean national airline plane, ignoring a court order, took off from New York after a federal judge froze the assets of the airline to satisfy a \$2.9-million judgment growing out of the murder of former Ambassador Orlando Letelier of Chile here in 1976.

Mr. Letelier and his co-worker, Ronni Karpen Moffitt, were assassinated by Chilean secret police agents when a bomb destroyed the car in which they were riding. Judge Charles B. Bryant's order prohibiting the airline LAN-Chile from removing any assets from the United States was served Friday afternoon on the airline and the New York Port Authority at Kennedy International Airport. But the operations office at the airport said Friday night that it had not been aware of the court order, and thus permitted the plane to take off at 6:15 p.m.

Judge Bryant also ordered the Chilean government to appear March 25 and show cause why Michael Moffitt, Ronni Moffitt's husband and Mr. Letelier's colleague at the Institute for Policy Studies at the time of the murders, should not be appointed receiver to run the airline's U.S. operations until the \$2.9-million judgment and \$500,000 in interest are paid.

A spokesman for the LAN-Chile in New York said that he had no comment on Judge Bryant's order.

The order came two and a half years after a U.S. District Court in Washington awarded \$4.9 million in damages to the survivors of Mr. Letelier and Mrs. Moffitt. In November 1980, Judge Joyce Hens Green said that the Chilean government should pay \$2.9 million of the damage award because agents of DINA, the Chilean secret police, had carried out the assassinations on the orders of the military junta and President Augusto Pinochet.

Judge Green's original judgment said the remaining \$2 million in damages should be paid by Juan

Mannuel Contreras, the former head of DINA, two other DINA agents, two Cuban exiles involved and Michael V. Townley, a U.S. citizen who admitted planting the bomb while working as a DINA agent.

As the key government witness in the murder case against the Cuban exiles, Mr. Townley testified that he used LAN-Chile employees working for DINA as couriers for explosives and remote-control detonators of the type used in the assassination.

During the civil suit brought by Mr. Moffitt and Letelier's widow, Isabel, the Chilean government denied the allegations of involvement, but contended that, if it had been involved, it was protected from liability for official governmental actions such as political assassination under the Foreign Sovereign Immunities Act of 1976.

Chilean government representatives refused to appear in court, and responded to the lawsuit through diplomatic notes relayed by the State Department. Judge Green eventually ruled that the Chilean government and its agents were responsible for the murders of Mr. Letelier and Mrs. Moffitt.

"We intend to leave the Chileans no place to hide," the attorney who represented the families, Michael E. Tigar, had said at the time of the judgment. After the Chilean government ignored efforts to collect the damages, Mr. Tigar and his associates decided to pursue LAN-Chile in federal court in New York.

to determine whether they can be considered refugees.

Mr. Gutiérrez said Costa Rica's security council had met in emergency session Thursday to discuss how to deal with the refugee influx. The council also discussed what position the government should take on the presence to Costa Rica of Eden Pastora, a former Sandinista leader who has been living there to evade and who has announced that he would begin military action against the Nicaraguan government in April.

Mr. Gutiérrez said the government had been preparing an emergency plan for refugees, fearing an increase in their number after fighting between the Nicaraguan Sandinistas and anti-government forces in the northern part of Nicaragua near the Honduran border.

That fighting has not been linked to Mr. Pastora's supporters. Until now, only about 10 people a week have been crossing the border from Nicaragua.

"We take this new movement as a red light that the problem might now start," Mr. Gutiérrez said.

The minister added, however, that he had no reason to believe that the newest refugees were fleeing fresh outbreaks of fighting.

A boat with 50 people arrived earlier last week in Barra de Colorado, Costa Rica, the minister said. They had fled from Bluefields, on the Atlantic Coast of Nicaragua, where there has been no reported fighting.

"All we know," Mr. Gutiérrez

said, is that the upsurge "coincides with the news that there has been heavy combat elsewhere in Nicaragua. We thought people might be reacting to those news reports."

In the meeting of the security council Thursday, Mr. Gutiérrez said, "the council agreed to issue a communiqué warning Pastora against any attempt to use Costa Rican territory to attack Nicaragua."

"Our intention," he added, "is to prevent endangering the neutrality of Costa Rica."

Officials to the office of the United Nations High Commission for Refugees in Mexico City said they had been informed of the refugee influx. They believe that the refugees have been crossing the Nicaraguan-Costa Rican border as individuals or families, indicating that they were not fleeing a sudden military action.

"None of them apparently came to large groups and did not come from one village or region," according to a UN refugee official.

And they crossed the border at many different points. They apparently are fleeing for political or economic reasons.

Mario Madrigal, the Costa Rican chief of migration said there are about 5,000 undocumented Nicaraguans in northern Costa Rica.

Costa Rica, faced with an economic crisis, is known to want to keep the refugees from settling around the capital, San José. In refugee camps, the Nicaraguans would get aid from international organizations.

Greek Archbishop Accuses Vatican Of 'Wily Plan' Against Orthodoxy

The Associated Press

ATHENS — Archbishop Seraphim of Athens, accusing the Vatican of attempting to undermine the Greek Orthodox Church, has threatened to break off relations with the Holy See.

The Greek primate said in a statement Saturday that a Vatican request to expand the title of the Roman Catholic archbishop of Athens to "Archbishop of St. Dennis in Athens and metropolitan

of continental Greece" was part of a "wily plan against orthodoxy."

"We are determined to resist, even to the point of severing links with the Roman Catholic Church," the statement said.

A spokesman for the papal nuncio in Athens said, "We have no comment on Archbishop Seraphim's statement for the moment."

Eastern orthodoxy is the established religion in Greece, but the Roman Catholic minority numbers about 40,000.

Russia and Libya Agree on Treaty Of Friendship, Attack U.S. Moves

By John F. Burns
New York Times Service

MOSCOW — The Soviet Union and Libya have announced that they have agreed in principle to sign a treaty of friendship and co-operation.

The announcement came in a joint communiqué Saturday after a visit by Major Abdel Salem Jalloud, the second-ranking Libyan leader after Colonel Moammar Qadhafi.

The communiqué offered no details of the prospective treaty, but it attacked recent U.S. moves, suggesting that the pact might have been spurred by Libyan concern over tensions with the United States.

The communiqué alluded to an incident in mid-February when Chad and Sudan said Libya was massing troops with the intention of invading Chad, Sudan, or both. The United States shifted the aircraft carrier Nimitz from waters off Lebanon to waters off Libya and sent four radar reconnaissance planes to Egypt. Colonel Qadhafi subsequently denied any intention of invading his neighbors.

The communiqué said that the

"Soviet side affirmed its firm condemnation of the provocative actions against Libya and stated that the aim of such actions is to undermine the universally recognized principles of relations between sovereign states."

Western diplomats said the prospective treaty is likely to be of symbolic importance and to stop short of a Soviet military commitment in crises with the United States.

The Soviet Union uses friendship treaties with Third World countries to cement its influence. Among Arab countries, it now has such accords with Iraq, Syria and South Yemen. None of them binds Moscow to military intervention in the defense of the partner country.

A model for a treaty with Libya could be the one with Syria, which includes a commitment to consult in the event of a threat to either signer from third countries.

The importance to the Soviet Union of such a formalization was demonstrated last year when Syrian troops equipped with Soviet arms were manied by Israeli forces in Lebanon. Moscow reacted by

dispatching military advisers and fresh shipments of weapons, while avoiding direct involvement.

A Soviet-Libyan treaty was foreshadowed by Colonel Qadhafi after an air battle in August 1981 in which F-14 fighters from a U.S. carrier task force shot down two Soviet-made fighters of the Libyan Air Force over the Gulf of Sidra off Libya.

On that occasion, the Libyan leader said he would ally Libya with the Soviet bloc if the United States again challenged Libyan claims to sovereignty over the gulf.

In a speech, he said renewed U.S. "provocations" would force Libya to join "our enemy's enemy."

Major Jalloud conferred in Moscow with Defense Minister Dmitri F. Ustinov. Libya, which has an army of 55,000 men, has been supplied with Soviet weapons since the military toppled the Libyan monarchy in 1969.

Major Jalloud also met with Prime Minister Nikolai Tikhonov, but not with Yuri V. Andropov, the Soviet party leader, suggesting that the Kremlin is wary of taking the Libyans into too tight an embrace.

U.S. and Japan to Restudy Sea Lanes Defense

By Henry Scott Stokes
New York Times Service

TOKYO — U.S. and Japanese representatives have met here to discuss a pledge Japan made nearly two years ago to take over the defense of 1,000 miles (1,600 kilometers) of sea lanes south and east of Tokyo.

In meetings earlier this month they agreed only to set up another study of the issue.

Military experts in Tokyo said it appeared unlikely that funds could be found for the pledge to be put into effect in the next five years to help free American naval forces to concentrate on the Indian Ocean.

However, American officials said they considered it important to keep the project alive, at least as a way of heightening Japanese awareness of the Soviet military buildup in the Far East. The officials described the project as part of a continuing attempt to get Japan to take an active role as an ally, a role at least comparable to that of the Atlantic alliance.

The Japanese pledge was first made in early 1981 by Zenko Suzuki, who was then prime minister. Delivered on a trip to Washington, the pledge was warmly greeted by U.S. officials, who quickly drew up an inventory of the "force levels" Japan would need to carry it out. These included 70 destroyers and frigates, 25 submarines and 125 P-3C patrol aircraft.

In January, Yasuhiro Nakasone, who succeeded Mr. Suzuki as prime minister, repeated the pledge on a visit to Washington.

A Japanese military expert noted that the projected force levels did not figure realistically in the Japanese plan for buying military equipment in 1983 to 1987.

With Japan facing large budget deficits, money was not allotted for the sea lanes project in the \$12-billion military budget for the 1983 fiscal year, beginning April 1. Present force levels fall considerably under those suggested by U.S. officials.

For sea lanes defense, Japan now has available 53 destroyers and frigates, 14 submarines and 120 planes of an old type. Under the 1983-87 military buildup plan, the totals are to grow by seven ships, one submarine and 100 modern planes — still short of the American goals.

In nominal terms, the 1983 military budget represents a 6.5-percent increase in spending and, when pay increases due later in the year are included, growth of about 8 percent. In real terms, however, with inflation taken into account, military experts say the increase would be equivalent to about 5 percent.

But to meet the 1987 targets, they say, spending must rise by 7.3 to 9.8 percent in real terms for the

next four years, which appears out of the question.

As a result, sources close to the Japanese Defense Agency say the government is seeking to sidestep discussions of force levels and to press instead for staff studies on joint action and maneuvers with U.S. forces.

Officials say part of the Ameri-

can effort to increase Japan's role as an ally includes pressing Tokyo to speed more to help maintain the 45,000 U.S. military personnel stationed in Japan.

The sources said the United States was seeking at least \$725 million of the \$373 million required to build up installations at the Misawa air base in northern Ja-

pan, where two squadrons of F-16's are to be stationed to a buildup starting in 1985.

The United States was also described as hoping to see Japan abandon its self-imposed limit of 1 percent of its gross national product on military spending and move toward the 3.5 percent level seen during the Korean War.

Americans at UN Deny Report That U.S. Influence Has Declined

New York Times Service

UNITED NATIONS, New York — A report last month by a private research organization contends that U.S. influence in the United Nations has declined, partly because the percentage of Secretariat employees who are Americans has declined. The report has been challenged by some Americans who work there.

The report, "Americans at the UN: An Endangered Species," was published Feb. 13 by the Heritage Foundation, a conservative Washington research group. The report's author, Juliana Gera Pilon, suggested that the decline in the American share of professional posts here, from 14.6 percent in 1972 to 12.6 percent today, has made it more difficult to deal with anti-American stands.

"Almost constantly outvoted in the General Assembly and in nearly every UN agency, the U.S. is also deprived of sufficient control of the administrative and policy making in the UN's anti-U.S. and anti-Western pronouncements and resolutions," Mrs. Pilon wrote.

In 1972, Americans held 925 of the 6,333 professional posts in the

Secretariat, compared with 984 of 7,790 posts in 1982.

Asked for comment, many Americans working in the Secretariat took issue with Mrs. Pilon's conclusions.

Jay Long, principal officer in the office of William B. Buffum, the undersecretary-general for political and General Assembly affairs, said: "I don't share the view that the influence of Americans has declined in the Secretariat."

"You can't tell from a list who influences whom or who has the ear of the secretary-general. Some of his closest advisers are American, and the same can't be said of what shall I call them — our opposite numbers," Mr. Long said.

Mrs. Pilon commented in a telephone interview, "Americans are highly respected, but that does not translate into United States influence under the UN Charter."

Noting that Mr. Buffum, the highest-ranking American on the UN staff, is an undersecretary-general, she said his "post is far less significant" than a similar one occupied by Ralph Bunche in the 1960s.

Other officials here objected to

Mrs. Pilon's statement that the United States was isolated and almost always outvoted in the General Assembly.

One recalled that the chief U.S. delegate, Jeane J. Kirkpatrick, said at a news conference in December that the United States had won some victories in the last General Assembly session, among them the rejection of an attempt to expel Israel.

Several American officials noted that because the United Nations had tripled in size since its founding, the American share of staff positions had of necessity declined.

Bradford Morse, director of the UN Development Program, said: "The question is not American influence but the influence of individual American officials who are international civil servants operating under the UN Charter."

Another American official said he was pleased by Mrs. Pilon's report and its call on the United States "to pay attention to the staffing of international organizations."

Parishioners Try to Bar Prelate's Deportation

United Press International

DETROIT — Eight members of Archbishop Valerian Trifa's Romanian Orthodox congregation have filed a federal lawsuit to halt the deportation of the archbishop, the only naturalized U.S. citizen ever ordered to leave the United States under accusation of World War II crimes.

The suit, filed Friday in U.S. District Court, claims the deportation violates the church members' First Amendment rights to practice their religion. Archbishop Trifa was ordered to leave the country last fall after he admitted that he concealed wartime activities when questioned by immigration officials 32 years ago.

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LETTERS

Andropov's Faces

Regarding "Bold Beginnings by Andropov" (IHT, Feb. 23): When General Secov of the KGB stepped off a Soviet plane in London in the 1950s, the British press aptly called him "an odious thing." The American papers were hardly more complimentary.

By contrast, the supreme boss of all the "odious things," Yuri V. Andropov, received a very different reception in the article by Mr. Doder. Mr. Andropov's photo looked like a model of a public relations job: he radiated respectability, cleanliness, reasonableness, and an intellectual air. The article referred to Mr. Andropov as the "chancellor" of the KGB for 15 years.



years mentioned his "personal qualities" (whatever that meant), and praised his "refreshing straightforwardness."

Finally, we were assured that "they" (Mr. Andropov and his clique) "are serious men with serious purposes." Have Mr. Andropov and his KGB changed so much in the last 15 years? No more assassinations? No more gulags, "psychiatric" wards, tortures or beatings? One wonders.

THOMAS KLINE
New York

Thanks, No Tanks

Regarding "Defense: Lifetime Concern for All Men" (IHT Special Report on Switzerland, March 1):

Given the developments in artillery, such as long-distance "smart" shells, and in infantry anti-tank firepower, the military planners who argue that Switzerland needs to upgrade its armored mobility, presumably by the purchase of American XM-1s or German Leopard-2s, are either tank salesmen or strategists who are just getting around to preparing for World War II.

Any small nation that now pours money into armored forces is simply buying very sophisticated pressure-cookers in which, in the event of a full-scale conventional battle, its young men will die.

The answer for a sophisticated small country like Switzerland should be to invest an equivalent amount of money in the development and/or purchase of the most modern and effective "tank-killer" technology.

PAUL M. McNEILL
Fribourg, Switzerland

A Con Game

Regarding "Soviet Union Warns Chancellor Over Missiles" (IHT, March 8):

The Soviet missiles are meant to counter corresponding British and French missiles pointed at the Soviet Union. Not wishing to be militarily inferior to France and Britain, but forbidden to have a nuclear arsenal of its own, West Germany is seeking to have America build its nuclear defense for it. If it does, the Russians will just have to build more missiles to counter it. It is that simple.

But no one talks in these terms. The "zero option" is ridiculous. Russia cannot be expected to dismantle its intermediate range missiles until France and Britain dismantle theirs. But France and Britain are not even talking. What is the meaning of this international con game? Does anyone really want disarmament?

CHARLES ANDERSON
Brussels

'Eggs, a Pair'

Regarding "Words of Weariness" (IHT, Jan. 24):

A propos William Safire's piece on original variations in American English, I am reminded of a short visit I made to Lake Tahoe, Nevada, some years ago. Accompanied by an American friend, I ordered in a fast-food shop, in, I suppose, a very "British" accent, "a couple of scrambled eggs without toast." The young waitress was dumbfounded, evidently trying to guess what foreign language I was speaking. My American friend simply said, "Eggs, a pair; wreck 'em. Hold the toast."

She got the message!

A. BUCKLE
Pavane les Flots, France

A Brief Reprieve

Canada's decision to stop the clubbing of baby seals, originally heralded as a breakthrough for animal protection advocates, is not as encouraging as one might be led to believe. The newborn seals will be spared, but only for a few weeks. As soon as the seals shed their white coats, at about four weeks of age (at which stage they are called "beaters"), they will become the targets of seal hunters with guns.

While the swifter seals will be shot at, many of the less mobile ones will most likely be clubbed. At this point, the young seals are able to swim, and consequently, much more difficult to take. Whereas clubbing seals is ethically displeasing, shooting them has proven far more inhumane.

Panel Seeks Papers From White House

'Lack of Cooperation' Is Charged on Rights

By Robert Pear
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The United States Commission on Civil Rights says that the White House and federal agencies have impeded its work by withholding documents, and the commission has informed President Ronald Reagan that it plans to issue subpoenas to obtain the documents.

In a letter to Mr. Reagan last week, Clarence M. Pendleton Jr., chairman of the six-member commission, complained about "a growing pattern of difficulties" and a "lack of cooperation" by Reagan administration officials. He said their refusal to supply the requested information was "undermining our ability" to monitor enforcement of federal civil rights laws.

Mr. Pendleton, a Reagan appointee, said in an interview that "the delays are becoming intolerable, and they impede our work." In his letter, he listed 12 examples showing what he said was an "outright refusal or failure to respond to commission requests" or "delay or evasiveness" in replies.

John Hope 3d, acting staff director of the commission, said that if necessary the commission would issue subpoenas to White House aides and other federal officials to obtain the material. He said the commission had not identified the individuals to whom the subpoenas would be addressed.

Kevin R. Hopkins, director of the White House Office of Policy Information, said the White House had received Mr. Pendleton's request and would try to cooperate with the panel.

But a senior administration official said the commission would probably not get all the documents it wanted because some of the materials would disclose sensitive details about investigations of individuals and companies.

The 1957 law that created the Civil Rights Commission said that "all federal agencies shall cooperate with the commission to the end that it may effectively carry out its functions and duties." The law also gave the commission authority to issue subpoenas for the testimony of witnesses and the production of documents.

Mary Frances Berry, a member of the commission, said Saturday that "there are no restrictions" on the commission's subpoena power and that "White House aides would be covered like anybody else." However, she said the commission's authority in this area had never been tested because "in the past, when we asked the White House for documents, we got them."

Mr. Hope said that to his knowledge the commission had not previously issued a subpoena to anyone in the White House, although it had issued subpoenas to officials in other federal and state agencies.

Commission officials said they had tried unsuccessfully for more than a year to obtain data on the race, sex and ethnic origin of all high-level presidential appointees, a type of information provided to the commission under the Ford and Carter administrations.

The commission made four written requests for the data last year. On Jan. 10, Mr. Pendleton sent a letter to Mr. Reagan saying that the White House staff had failed to provide the information. In the next two months, the panel obtained some of the data by sending separate letters to 40 agencies.

That's a very roundabout way of having to get information," Mr. Pendleton said. The commission wanted the statistics to help assess the president's record in appointing minorities and women to top federal jobs," he said.

The commission is seeking documents from numerous agencies to determine the amount of money and the number of employees they have devoted to specific civil rights enforcement activities. After obtaining detailed data last year, the rights commission issued a report questioning the administration's commitment to civil rights.

The report concluded that Mr. Reagan's budget for the fiscal year 1983 was "a new low point in a disturbing trend of declining support for civil rights enforcement." White House officials denounced the report and said Mr. Reagan had actually increased federal spending on civil rights enforcement.

The commission can investigate discrimination on the basis of race, religion, sex, age, handicap or national origin. It can also make legislative recommendations to Congress, but it has no enforcement powers of its own.

Tunisia, Algeria Sign New Accord

TUNIS — Tunisia and Algeria have signed a treaty of friendship and concord to signal the normalization of relations. President Chadi Benjedid of Algeria and President Habib Bourguiba signed the treaty and an accord setting the limits of their common frontier Saturday on the second day of the Algerian leader's first official visit to Tunisia.

Sources said the new treaty is designed to avoid repetitions of incidents such as the attack on the Tunisian mining town of Gafsa three years ago by opponents of the Tunisian government who came from Libya via Algeria, and a similar attempt at infiltration last year in the Kasserine area.



Ling-Ling rested outside Saturday, a day after her successful encounter with her mate, Hsing-Hsing.

After 7-Year Courtship, Zoo Pandas Finally Mate

WASHINGTON — Ling-Ling and Hsing-Hsing, the sexually star-crossed pandas of Washington's National Zoo, finally have consummated their seven-year platonic union.

In a late-morning encounter Friday, love and/or biology triumphed under the zoo's glowing willows as several astonished zoologists and a television film crew looked on.

"After all those years!" said Dr. Devra Kleiman, the zoo's reproductive zoologist, referring to the pandas' previous fumbled flirtations. "He was halfway through before I realized we had a chance for success."

Zoo officials had tried patience, assistance, and artificial insemination in an effort to solidify the relationship. So unlikely had the union appeared that zoo officials already had a flagon of sperm flown in from London's highly touted male panda Chia-Chia, lest Hsing-Hsing falter again.

On Friday, however, when Ling-Ling wandered through the gate from her enclosure to Hsing-Hsing's and presented herself for this year's try, she was bleating encouragement and Hsing-Hsing appeared to take heart anew. Hsing-Hsing for once needed no help.

[But on Saturday, the 13-year-old pandas failed to mate again and Ling-Ling was artificially inseminated with Chia-Chia's semen. United Press International reported. "We just wanted to make sure Ling-Ling gets pregnant," Mike Morgan, a zoo spokesman said. "It's critical that she has semen inside her" during her annual three-day period of heat.]

Repeated matings would raise the possibility of conception to 80 or 90 percent, but it will be June or July before zoo officials will know for sure if Ling-Ling is pregnant.

Catherine Marshall, 68, Writer, Dies in Florida

NEW YORK — Catherine Marshall LeSourd, 68, whose inspirational books have sold more than 18 million copies, died Friday in Boynton Beach, Florida. Her death was attributed to heart failure by Philip LeSourd, her son-in-law.

Mrs. LeSourd, who wrote under the name Catherine Marshall, had been living on her family's farm in Lincoln, Virginia. Born in Johnson City, Tennessee, Mrs. LeSourd first came to national prominence as the widow of the Rev. Peter Marshall, the Scottish-born Presbyterian minister who served as chaplain to the U.S. Senate from 1947 to 1949.

The informal sincerity of Mr. Marshall's prayers and sermons had made him one of the nation's most familiar preachers. He died of a heart attack in 1949 at the age of 46, at the peak of his popularity. Mrs. LeSourd, who had long kept diaries and notebooks in the hopes of being a writer, published "Mr. Jones, Meet the Master," a volume of her late husband's sermons, and the book immediately became a best seller. Her biography of Mr. Marshall, "A Man Called Peter," was also a best seller in 1951 and became a successful motion picture in 1955.

In 1959, she married Leonard Earle LeSourd, the executive editor of Guideposts. She and her husband formed Chosen Books, a publishing company that handled her work and that of other authors of inspirational works.

Adrian S. Fisher
NEW YORK (NYT) — Adrian S. Fisher, 69, a leading arms control negotiator and former dean of the Georgetown University Law Center, died of cancer Friday at his home in Washington.

Mr. Fisher was the first deputy director of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency and a leading American negotiator of the 1963 Limited Test Ban Treaty, which barred nuclear testing in the atmosphere, in outer space and underwater.

In 1977, Mr. Fisher was given the rank of ambassador by President Jimmy Carter and was appointed a member of the U.S. Mission to the United Nations. In the job, he directed the American delegation to the Geneva conference on disarmament, which was organized to control chemical weapons and produce a comprehensive test ban treaty.

Haldan K. Hartline
NEW YORK (NYT) — Dr. Haldan K. Hartline, 79, a co-winner of the 1967 Nobel Prize in physiology for advancing knowledge of vision, died of a heart attack Thursday in Maryland. He lived in Hyde, Maryland.

Dr. Hartline, a professor of biophysics at Rockefeller University from 1953 until he retired in 1974, shared the 1967 Nobel award for physiology or medicine with Drs. George Wald of Harvard University and Ragnar Granit of the Royal Caroline Institute of Medicine and Surgery in Stockholm.

Montana Uses Strength as Theme While Miyake Plays Tender Tune

By Hebe Dorsey
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Claude Montana and Issey Miyake shared honors this weekend at the ready-to-wear collections for fall and winter. Both were wildly applauded and totally different. Montana dealt with Amazons. Miyake offered the Volcano look.

In a beautiful and intimidating fashion spectacle, Montana made it obvious that he designs for a woman who calls the shots. She is a star, in huge coats of white fox or champagne mink, or a fearless aviator, garbed in leather from belted top in booted toe. Or Diana the Huntress, in khaki, leather-trimmed girdle.

Even lingerie, black chiffon dripping with black feathers and a first for Montana, was aimed at women



Claude Montana's gray flannel suit for the boardroom.

who play on their own terms. Last one did not get the message, the background song — starting with a swooning "Deshabillez-moi," and ending with a curt "Deshabillez-vous" — filled you in.

Montana made his first impact on the fashion world with leather and a memorable, strong-shouldered blouson. This has marked him for life and explains his love affair with superwomen, all of them female James Bonds. His look has never been for shy violets and this collection is another rendition of the same tune.

The leather aviator suits and coats were the best in Paris and established the strong look — a huge V-shape — which he then translated into both fabrics and furs. The narrowing of the V put the emphasis on hips, which have been prominent in all Paris collections. Here they were often cinched with shaggy panther sashes, complete with big fangs.

Montana's blouson has now been elongated into a long coat, its bloused back gathered by a low, double belt. High turtle-neck collars often double up as boots. Skirts are long. Heads are small. Hardware made this look even stronger, from propellers used as tie pins to solid brass epaulettes. His other coats had immense lapels and full, swirling backs held together by leather double belts.

Shearing sheepskin with the wool on the inside that usually comes in beige or brown, was dyed in unusual colors, such as deep blue and wine red. Montana's series of deconstructed, sensuous leather dresses also were in unusual colors. The ending, with models wearing fencer's masks of pale tulle sprinkled with paillettes and topped by egret feathers with rounded coats of pastel satins, had echoes of the Ballets Russes.

Montana fans keep wondering how this modest-looking man, who goes around in beat-up jeans and blouson and who functions from modest workrooms (across the street from a sex shop and a surplus store) can keep putting out such extravagant and exquisitely made clothes. Part of his success is due to farming out his collection to top professionals. Ideal Cut does his leather. Wool and knits are pro-

duced in Italy by Donatella Girombelli, while the beautiful furs come from another tie-up, this time with Deumark's Birger Christensen. Miyake also played a powerful role in the collection. With 10 years of showing here, this designer, who is way ahead of his Japanese colleagues, has managed to become Parisian while staying close to his roots. His clothes are intricate layers that require a bow to kit to assemble properly. But the results, with outlandish shapes and the most advanced fabrics and textures around, are arresting as well as impeccably pulled together.

His love for indigo blue has resulted in all kinds of garments inspired by Japanese peasants' work clothes. Miyake also had asymmetrical sweaters that married several different textures as well as unusual ponchos of braided leather, mink and feathers.

Known for his intense love of nature, Miyake called his look Volcano, because a lot of his fabrics look like molten lava. Not sexy in the conventional Western sense, Miyake borrowed from the jungle for rock bottom sensuality that resulted in bird-like outfits — nets covered with feathers and held together with corsets of metallic coils.

His fabric research is unique in the trade. Miyake works with a Japanese artisan, Arai, who lives outside Tokyo. Arai produced 40 different fabrics for this collection, including a new woven pattern on wool that looks like a print and is achieved with the use of a computer.

Seeing clothes as a language, a common bond between human beings, Miyake has a gentle as well as terribly refined way of approaching the human body. "My clothes are a state of mind," he says. "I hope people are happy wearing them."

Water supplies in coastal Tamil Nadu, have dipped so low that people must wait in long lines for alternate-day water rations, the newspaper said.

NEW DELHI — A drought affecting more than 260 million people has reached "heartrending proportions" in some areas of southern India, according to the Times of India.

Water supplies in coastal Tamil Nadu, have dipped so low that people must wait in long lines for alternate-day water rations, the newspaper said.

"Even at the best of times, water supply in Madras is far from satisfactory," the Times said. "Now, however, the routine hardship of the people living in Madras has assumed heartrending proportions."

Inadequate monsoon rains for the last three years have shrunk the southeastern states' water supply so severely that "a drought of great magnitude is gathering force," the newspaper said.

INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE POSITIONS

Published every Monday, this is a compilation of senior positions published in the INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE and other selected publications. Comments concerning this feature can be addressed to Janita Caspari in Paris.

POSITION	SALARY	EMPLOYER	LOCAT.	QUALIFICATIONS	CONTACT	Source
International Trade Development	Attractive	Major division of a Fortune 500 company.	New York	Trade exp. (ideally supported by an MBA); 10 yrs. exp. in int'l trade; exp. in int'l negotiations.	Box 378, c/o Deutsch, Sien & Sons, Inc., 45 East 53rd St., New York, N.Y. 10022.	Wall Street Journal 9-3-83
Director of Int'l Regulatory Affairs	Competitive	Int'l Group of Pharmaceutical Industry leader.	London	Min. 7 yrs. int'l exp. prof. living abroad; exp. in chemistry, biology or pharmacology; Eng. + Span.	Todd McQuinn, Sterling Drug Inc., 30 Park Avenue, New York, New York 10016.	Wall Street Journal 9-3-83
GROUP FINANCIAL DIRECTOR	\$50,000 +	Int'l Trading.	London	Extensive top mgmt. exp. in int'l finance, taxation & strategic planning.	David T. Young, Senior & Pugh Management Consultants, 26 St. Mary Ave., London EC3A 6BA.	Wall Street Journal 9-3-83
Controller & Administration Manager		French subsidiary of large American group.	Southern Suburb of Paris	Recognized business or acctg. qual. & w/ exp. in acctg. audit exp. Fr., Eng.	Ref. 1684, Pierre Lichon S.A., P.O. 229, 75063 Paris Cedex 02.	La Mole 9-3-83
FINANCE MANAGERS	Communicate with exp.	Zahid Tractor.	Saudi Arabia	Supervisory exp. essential; Arabic, Eng.; Univ. deg. in Finance; 5 yrs. bank credit exp.; Middle East exp. prof.	Manager, Recruitment, Zahid Tractor, 30 Mt. Carmel, Old Court Place, London W9 4PL.	U.K.T. 10-3-83
DIRECTEUR SCIENTIFIQUE		Ministère de Recherches Scientifiques.	Paris	Chercheur de haut niveau, qualités d'innovation et d'organisation.	Conseiller en Relations Humaines, Institut de Recherches Scientifiques, 14 R. de Val-d'Or, 95750 Sarcelles, France.	U.K.T. 10-3-83
CONTROLLER		Leading multinational Company in the Offshore industry.	French Riviera	Univ. grad.; 20+ yrs. exp. int'l service exp.; Eng., Fr. + Span. or Port.	Ref. M532, SVP Resources Humaines, 7 Rue de Valenciennes, 75017 Paris.	U.K.T. 10-3-83
LEASING MANAGER	Good	Int'l Financial Org.	Gulf	Several yrs. exp. with first-class practical skills covering legal, pricing, structuring, computerized lease evaluation.	P.O. Box 11094, Dubai, U.A.E.	U.K.T. 10-3-83
PROCESSING ADVISOR	Negotiable	FECHA.	Roubaix, France	Appropriate academic & w/ tech. qual.; subst. exp. in oil palm processing mgmt.	The Director General, FECHA, 1st 143, Jalan Besar, P.O. Box 2254, Kuala Lumpur.	U.K.T. 10-3-83
COFFEE TRADER	Good	Important Belgian Co.	Brussels	Good to trade internationally; Eng. + Fr.; Span.; dynamic executive; 20-40.	Ref. M/393, Mrs. A. Luyten, ITC, Lennestraat 63, 6-2000 Antwerp, Tel.: 83/230 5836.	Financial Times 10-3-83
INT'L SENIOR COMPUTER AUDITOR		Marck & Co. (leading U.S. pharmaceutical co.).	Brussels	Univ. deg.; min. 5 yrs. exp. data processing; prof. IBM equipment using COBOL & BASIC; Eng. + Fr.	Frank Vandewalle, Personnel Dept., Marck & Co., 1135 Ch. de Waterloo, 1180 Brussels.	Financial Times 10-3-83
DISTRICT SALES MANAGER	c. \$45,000 tax free	One of world's major computer companies.	Gulf	Directly relevant exp. in appropriate field; proven record of sales/mgmt. success.	Wagel Schindler, P.O. Box 11094, Dubai, U.A.E.	Financial Times 10-3-83
FINANCIAL CONTROLLER BANKING	Attractive tax-free	National Domestic Bank with major expansion plans.	London	Prof. qual. Accountant exp. in banking; Eng.; min. 3 yrs. broadly based commercial banking at sr. mgmt. level.	Ref. F58 4152/INT, Managing Director, C.I.A., 35 New Broad St., London EC2M 1NE. Tel.: 01-503 3580.	U.K.T. 12-3-83
SENIOR PERSONNEL MANAGER	Tax free negotiable	Major Middle East Bank.	The Gulf	Must have held senior personnel position; identity in banking or financial institution; previous int'l exp.; Eng., Arabic.	Ref. C9 1030-R, R.E. Vazgiz, MSA, Middle East, 52 Brunner Gardens, London SW1W 0AW.	U.K.T. 12-3-83
AREA SALES MANAGER		Investment Corporation (Austrian/Italian/English).	Houston Texas	Engineer; 30-40, Profs. Verbrisk + Projecting int'l business; Kenntnisse englischsprachige Märkte.	Steinbach & Weinhold GmbH, Amsterdamer Str. 4, 7100 Stuttgart 61, Tel.: (0711) 42 0071-20, Deutschland.	Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung 12-3-83
INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS MANAGER	Very attractive	Subsidiary of Dunlop Olympic (Australia).	Munich	30+ or early 40's; exp. Europe-wide in sales & mktg. of ind. protective apparel, especially gloves; Eng., Ger., Fr.	Managing Director, Ansell Glove Manufacturing GmbH, Stadthausweg 3, 8080 München 82.	Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung 12-3-83

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Anst	Securty	Conv	Issue	Pr	Mld	Pr	Yield	SPTS	SECURITY	%	Mat	Price	Mkt	Life	Cur	S&P	HOLLAND	Anst	Securty	Conv	Issue	Pr	Mld	Pr	Yield	SPTS	SECURITY	%	Mat	Price	Mkt	Life	Cur	S&P			
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Stocks			Yield		
	%	Price	%	Price	Yield
AUSTRALIA					
150	Australia	8/14	70	10.10	6.75
151	Australia	8/14	70	10.10	6.75
152	Australia	8/14	70	10.10	6.75
153	Australia	8/14	70	10.10	6.75
154	Australia	8/14	70	10.10	6.75
155	Australia	8/14	70	10.10	6.75
156	Australia	8/14	70	10.10	6.75
157	Australia	8/14	70	10.10	6.75
158	Australia	8/14	70	10.10	6.75
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163	Australia	8/14	70	10.10	6.75
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217	Australia	8/14	70	10.10	6.75
218	Australia	8/14	70	10.10	6.75
219	Australia	8/14	70	10.10	6.75
220	Australia	8/14	70	1	

to Average Life Below 5 Years							
\$20	Pomer	8 1/2	10 Sep	61 1/2	18 92	34 73	17 22
\$40	Mexico	8 1/2	10 Mar	61 1/2	17 97	23 44	17 22
\$100	Stewer Fozas Overseas	8 1/2	10 Mar	61 1/2	17 97	23 44	17 22
\$125	Pomer	11 1/2	78 Jul	61 1/2	21 61	22 13	16 40
\$150	Camrison Fed.Electr.	10	10 Feb	75	17 97	21 84	16 40
\$200	Colombia	5 1/4	14 Aug	74	14 11	15 11	11 15
\$250	Alto Ramon	7 3/4	25 Aug	74	14 11	15 11	11 15
\$280	Brescon Int'l Bv	7 1/4	10 Oct	74	13 11	14 44	10 53
\$300	Le Nickel	9	76 May	74	14 91	19 46	10 53
\$1 000	Pray Oil, Howard Scarfor	7 1/2	10 Jul	81 1/2	12 91	14 91	10 53
\$1 200	Brick Lnd	7 1/2	10 Jul	81 1/2	12 91	14 91	10 53
\$1 400	Enso-Gutran	8	76 Jul	74 1/2	15 13	18 08	10 74
\$1 195	Passport Cultural Pst	9 3/4	10 Feb	88	15 27	18 05	11 25

to Average Life Above 5 Years							
\$70	Mexico	8/14	91 Dec	40	14.94	20.24	14.58
\$70	Honduras Also Fin E/eur	7/27	91 Jan	40	14.74	18.64	13.57
\$70	Costa Rica Also Fin E/eur	7/27	91 Feb	40	14.74	18.64	13.57
\$50	Dome Petroleum Ltd	60	24 Jul	70 1/2	15.63	16.46	14.18
\$50	Macmillan Bloedel	4	7 Feb	78	15.28	15.98	12.78
\$50	Macmillan Bloedel	7/14	92 Mar	70	15.72	15.95	12.91
\$50	Veracruz	7/24	92 Mar	70	15.72	15.95	12.91
\$50	Mudcats Bay	30	24 Feb	77	14.20	15.95	12.91
\$40	Australian Mining	11/14	91 Jun	74	13.19	14.87	12.53
\$40	Finland	7/27	94 Oct	85	12.94	14.87	12.53
\$150	Veracruz	7/24	92 Mar	70	15.72	15.95	12.91
100	Venezuela	4/12	90 Nov	73	12.58	14.86	10.96
112	Trinidad Int'l Hold	14/12	90 Nov	100 1/2	12.94	14.87	12.53

FURNITURE CATEGORY PRICES					
\$28	Turbo Resources P-Cw	12/12/98 Nov	32	43.74	20.86
\$17.25	Meslen	5/17/97 Jul	32	23.90	14.64
\$15	Wright	11/12/98 Nov	36	41.72	23.90
\$15	Pemnas	11/12/98 Nov	36	41.72	23.90
\$15	Compton Fed Elect	11/12/98 Nov	36	41.72	23.90
\$15	Messery-Peterson	11/12/98 Nov	36	41.72	23.90
\$15	Plaster	11/12/98 Nov	36	41.72	23.90
\$15	Gendral	11/12/98 Nov	36	41.72	23.90
\$15	Praw Of Quebec	11/12/98 Nov	36	41.72	23.90
\$15	Simmons-Sears Asac	11/12/98 Nov	36	41.72	23.90
\$15	Pemnas	11/12/98 Nov	36	41.72	23.90
\$15	Sei Develop Rag Sor	11/12/98 Nov	36	41.72	23.90
\$15	Beneficial Overs Fir	11/12/98 Nov	36	41.72	23.90

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TOKYO — During the war, Japanese industry as a whole was able to produce more than enough goods to supply the home market and export surplus production to other countries.



Prime Minister Nakasone

Tanaka Case Strains Party Despite Firm Diet Majority

TO — Despite their complex Democratic and Liberalism are the two future movements as they suggest a political standard moves away from democracy.

Soon he is single man had so on a surface over her party in the lower parliament. Democracy is a Liberal. Now a small on the edge of 1907, a 70-million people in 1922 when he was asked to promote the sale of land plans to a Japanese colonial district.

Throughout the more than 180 years in a Tokyo District Court, eliminating in the present 10000000 in January, Mr. Tanaka has consistently denied access to the money.

Japanese citizens have testified that the money was delivered to three shipments, one of which, they said, was transferred to a bank to another in a card-room on a quiet street behind the Tanaka's chauffeur, who was a piece of logging his assistant, was omitted.

Mr. Tanaka, private secretary to the minister, his employer, said, "I don't want to have his young son, but I am sorry by seeing the lawyer his husband has confidence in his talent in covering his master."

But the prosecution produced evidence that had attended a meeting in Tokyo to discuss the transfer of the defense request to show him in Hokkaido, Japan at the time, only to find the clock in the picture room much the period he was in had been there.

He is drawn in his star-studded uniform with the nation much of the Watergate scandal-muddled situation.

According to a five-year prison term and a \$50,000 fine, the prosecution has called for the defense is possible under the law. The defense is scheduled to begin its summation in May, to be followed by the court's verdict in October.

For the Liberal-Democrats, the Japanese press, claiming that the defense of a single individual is a sign of the political freedom of the political system of the governed Japan since the war is ethical — how a man is implicated in scandal is not a sign of influential in position. Mr. Tanaka heads the defense of the LDP.

MONDAY, MARCH 21, 1983

JAPAN

A SPECIAL REPORT

Nakasone's Style: Sensitive Issues Attacked Directly

By Ken Ishii

TOKYO — Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone will probably go down in history as both a hero and a villain. Some will remember him as a decisive statesman whose policies gave Japan greater security and stature in the world; others will remember him as a reckless leader who led Japan to the brink of disaster. From the way Mr. Nakasone has been acting and talking since he took office last November, and the general reaction to his behavior, there seems little room for anything in between in how Japanese will ultimately assess their 16th postwar prime minister.

Where caution has traditionally been a keynote of political action, Mr. Nakasone has not been afraid to plunge head-on even into the most sensitive issues. Where evasion underlies the art of political debate, the prime minister has not hesitated to speak his mind.

Since taking office he has stirred controversy by expressing himself in favor of revising the constitution, approving the sale of Japanese military-related technology to the United States, saying he will allow the United States to blockade the Japanese straits if Japan faces an imminent attack and describing the U.S.-Japanese security treaty as "an alliance," a term that many Japanese have repugnant military overtones.

Such statements have on the one hand won him praise as a leader willing to live up to the greater responsibility Japan has acquired as a result of its economic power. On the other, they have invited accusations of reviving Japanese militarism, aggravating tensions and reducing Japan to a tool of U.S. global strategy.

The problem with Mr. Nakasone — if it can be called a problem — is that he is by nature a forceful, outspoken leader in a consensus society where individualism and blunt talk are liabilities, not assets. Millions of Japanese have been kept glued to their television sets during televised Diet sessions where the prime minister has jolted his listeners with his frankness.

But Mr. Nakasone, 64, has always been this way. It has been both his strength and weakness, this preference for speaking in blacks and whites instead of in the broad shades of gray in between.

It is little wonder he was labeled a maverick from the time he left government service to run for a seat in the Lower House in the first postwar general election in 1947. At 28, he became the youngest member of the Diet. He is now serving his 13th consecutive term.

In his biography, Mr. Nakasone recalls his campaign debate with the communist candidates in his Guma Prefecture constituency north of Tokyo. "The communists came with their red flags held high," he said. "I went wearing the Japanese flag, the display of which the Occupation authorities had prohibited."

The act labeled him a rightist, but in his own mind, as he was campaigning on an old bicycle, he was a nationalist seeking to instill a feeling of national pride, which, he was convinced, was an essential ingredient in the enormous task of national reconstruction ahead.

In 1951, Mr. Nakasone, still a member of the conservative opposition, had the temerity to address a 7,000-word petition to General Douglas MacArthur containing 21 recommendations on the future course he thought should be set for Japan. He also presented it to U.S. Secretary of State John Foster Dulles, then in Japan to discuss a peace treaty.

General MacArthur reportedly threw the document into his wastepaper basket, but Mr. Dulles showed interest.

In the document, Mr. Nakasone discussed the need for a mutual defense agreement between Japan and the United States. He urged that Japan be allowed to develop atomic energy for peaceful uses. Earlier, he had publicly recommended that Japan establish a defense force.

In many ways, Mr. Nakasone was ahead of his time — a time when the nation, still recovering from the exhaustion of defeat, was engulfed by a revision to all things military, an allergy to anything nuclear, and a sense of total loss as to its national identity.

In 1953, Mr. Nakasone took time off from his Diet responsibilities to join a group of international leaders at a Harvard University seminar chaired by Henry Kissinger. He recalls the experience "had a far-reaching influence on my subsequent political career; in particular, the seminar taught me the importance of viewing not only international but domestic problems as well from a multidimensional, global perspective in the context of mutually interdependent international relationships."

This thinking underlies the prime

(Continued on Page 95)



A golf-putting range does heavy night business against the crowded Tokyo skyline.

Debate Grows on Erosion of Traditional Values

Divorce and Juvenile Crime Rates Soar as Perceptions of Society Change

By Robert Y. Horiguchi

TOKYO — As divorce and juvenile delinquency rates soar, speculation is growing in Japan as to whether new perceptions of individual liberty, sexual roles and material well-being are causing an erosion of traditional values, most of them based on Confucian ethics.

The debate is being fueled by an abundance of statistical studies and opinion polls that are being carried out by official and private organizations that dissect and analyze various facets of the current transition of Japanese society.

The results of these frequent soundings made, among others, by the prime minister's

office, various government agencies, the semi-official Japan Broadcasting Corporation, newspapers, insurance companies and specialized foundations, are confusing and, even, sometimes conflicting.

Thus, the emerging picture remains blurred and the eventual economic and social consequences of changes that are taking place are hard to fathom or to determine whether they represent a passing phase or a lasting trend.

Divorces last year exceeded 165,000, the highest figure since statistics on broken marriages began to be established in 1900 and double what it was 15 years ago. This brought the divorce rate to 1.4 for every 1,000 married couples — slightly above the

ratio in France (1.39) but far below the 5.1 rate in the United States.

The distinctive feature of this surge in divorces was the number of couples that had decided to part after having been married for more than 10 years and the relatively mature age of those ending their marriages.

Thirty-eight percent of the dissolved marriages had been in effect for more than a decade, while 30.9 percent of the husbands and 22.2 percent of the wives who parted were over 40 years of age, the Ministry of Health and Welfare reported.

This revelation attracted widespread attention in that it indicated that the long-stand-

(Continued on Page 95)

Imminent U.S.-Japan Crisis on Trade Is Averted

But Resolution of Differences Will Take Time

By Don Oberdorfer

WASHINGTON — The initial moves in the office of Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone and several other developments of 1983 seem to have eased the growing tension and averted a crisis in the making between the United States and Japan.

It is far too much to say that the troubles are over and too early to say that the positive trends will hold up, in the opinion of Reagan administration policymakers. But the officials are exhaling for the first time in many months due to a lowering of tensions, especially since Mr. Nakasone's trip to Washington Jan. 17-20.

Almost every week during 1982 new complaints of "unfairness" in Japanese trade and defense policy were heard on Capitol Hill and other U.S. political and public forums. As unemployment rose in the United States, so did the fears and the frustrations.

On the basis of special public opinion polls of April 1982, William Watts of Potomac Associates reported last July "modest but

nevertheless disturbing erosion" in the generally favorable attitudes of Americans toward Japan. Mr. Watts is a longtime observer and recognized expert in this field.

The "increasingly strident" allegations about "unfairness" and "unfairness" open the doors to "misunderstanding, rancor and worse," according to Mr. Watts. He found this to be particularly dangerous at a time when Japan has risen to a much more prominent place than in recent years in the American national consciousness, something that Mr. Watts said is "a shift of fundamental importance."

Mr. Nakasone himself declared on the last day of his Washington trip, following completion of his talks with President Reagan, cabinet officers and members of Congress: "The Japan-U.S. relationship is at a time of trial. Even among those people who believe that Japan-U.S. relations stand on a firm foundation, there is concern about the present state of the relationship."

Mr. Nakasone's rapid-fire actions in foreign policy, his air of

decisiveness and his willingness to join issues in discussions with administration, congressional and press questioners here made a major impact on the American scene.

"This seems to be a guy we can work with," said a senior State Department official midway through Mr. Nakasone's Washington trip. The arrival of a more vivid Japanese prime minister was particularly welcome here after a succession of faceless leaders, including Mr. Nakasone's predecessor, Zenko Suzuki, whose style as well as policies were frustrating to American officials.

The high expectations raised by Mr. Nakasone's bearing and his policy directions provided a safety valve to the growing pressures here against Japan. At just about the same time as Mr. Nakasone's Washington trip, the U.S. economic indicators began to turn up clearly after sagging or declining for months, a development that also reduced some of the pressures.

As reports from Tokyo indicated that Mr. Nakasone's boldness, especially in the military area, has plunged him into trouble at home.

Washington officials were quick to point out that much is riding on the fulfillment of the expectations he has raised. If the hopes are dashed, the dangers to the relationship could intensify, even at a faster pace.

In a recent interview with the Christian Science Monitor, U.S. Ambassador to Japan Mike Mansfield said Mr. Nakasone "took a big risk" in deciding quickly on steps to liberalize Japan's markets and strengthen its defenses, and he warned that these actions may have raised unrealistic expectations among Americans about how fast Nakasone may be able to move in the future.

Mr. Mansfield, on the basis of this analysis, forecast that 1983, rather than last year, will be the most critical year for U.S.-Japan relations.

It is unusual for any single individual to play such a vital role in U.S. relations with group-oriented, consensus-minded Japan. But it is clear from Washington's attitudes that the central question at the

(Continued on Following Page)

EC Accord: 'Only One Step in a Long Road'

By Craig Anderson

BRUSSELS — "For the first time the Japanese have realized that discussions with the community as a whole are not just a courtesy exercise. The way is now open for more intensive cooperation with Japan in the interests of both sides."

Thus, Etienne Davignon and Wilhelm Haferkamp, the EC commissioners in charge of industry and external relations, heralded February's first ever trade agreement between Japan and the European Community.

Under pressure to hold back exports of products like video cassette recorders, color television sets and other so-called "sensitive items," Japan agreed to a range of quantitative limits and controls.

The accord, subsequently endorsed by foreign ministers from the 10 EC governments, will, of course, restrict rather than expand trade between Europe and Japan, in the short term at least. But as confident declarations proclaiming a new era in EC-Japanese relations continue to fly in the capitals of Europe, the mention of the word "protectionism" is frowned upon by the majority of EC governments.

"It's not a protectionist device at

all but a signal to the Japanese that unless they open up their domestic market, we will be forced to restrict imports of their products," said Lord Cockfield, Britain's trade secretary. "But it's only one step on a long road," he added. "The results of this agreement will have to be watched very closely."

But if the impact of the Japanese undertaking on overall trade patterns is being played down in Europe, most observers agree that the fact the Brussels commission was successful in negotiating with the Japanese on behalf of the 10 member states merits the description of an "historic achievement."

One question that has to be asked, however, is why when the EC has been in existence for more than 25 years has it taken so long for discussions between Japan and the community as a whole to bear fruit?

"I don't think it's our fault; we have always dealt with the commission insofar as they have been competent to deal with us," said Kunikida Asomura, minister at Japan's mission to the EC in Brussels.

"Clearly this time the EC commission had a mandate from the member states allowing it to negotiate with Japan on the auto-limitation of sensitive items at an EC

level. It has largely depended on the attitudes of various member states."

Mr. Asomura draws the distinction between the recent Japanese deal and last year's EC steel pact with the United States when the commission was able, eventually, to conclude an export restraint deal with the Americans. "The steel industry was already part of the commission's competence so it was able to negotiate freely." Up till this year, he said, EC governments had been unable to give Brussels a negotiating mandate.

Even so, the community's trade relations with Japan can by no means be considered as being under commission control following the Feb. 12 Tokyo agreement. In fact, events leading up to the Japanese undertaking occurred on a number of fronts — some of them with a distinctly national flavor.

For example, External Trade Minister Michel Jobert proclaimed confidently that his country's action — in channeling all French imports of Japanese video recorders through the tiny inland customs post at Poitiers — had been instrumental in bringing the Japanese government in the negotiating table.

He warned that if the trade situ-

ation does not improve in Europe's favor, then "other towns and other products" could be involved in similar actions designed to stem the flow of Japanese products into France.

But West Germany, whose economics minister, Otto Lambsdorff, is undoubtedly one of Europe's free-trade champions, is less happy about the Japanese deal. "For the most part it is designed to protect European industries from normal Japanese competition, which in our view is dangerous," one German government source said. "The more industries in the EEC are protected the less competitive they will be."

The Germans also consider that the commission overstepped the mark when negotiating the Japanese agreement and argue that Brussels was never given the go-ahead for such a wide-ranging export restraint pact.

But, nevertheless, where video recorder exports are concerned, Germany supports the agreement on the ground that the Japanese were dumping their products on the European market. Anti-dumping proceedings begun by Germany's Grundig and its Dutch partner

(Continued on Page 115)

Stagnant Growth, High Interest Rates Hamper Economy

By Gregory Clark

TOKYO — "Crawling along at the bottom" is the colorful way the Japanese like to describe the present state of their economy. And it is probably as accurate a description as any.

Almost all the growth indexes are stagnant, with little sign of upward movement in the near future.

More debatable is whether Japan need remain in this sorry condition. "Blocked in three directions" is the other colloquialism used to describe the seeming dilemma of the economy, with the three directions being exports, fiscal policy and monetary policy.

With Japan allegedly unable to move on any of these fronts, it presumably remains where it is — crawling along at the bottom.

Exports are a major worry. The traditional and much-favored path for recovery from recessions, they are blocked by the slump in the world economy in general and the growing trade hostility to Japan in particular. Last year, they managed to fall in value by 8.7 percent (compared with a rise of 17.1 percent the year before). The shock to an economy that has been fed with almost continuous double-digit export rises for more than three decades has been profound.

This year, the government and the business community is pinning its hopes on an economic recovery in the U.S. and in the EC, allowing at least a single-digit improvement. But no one is too optimistic.

The good news is that imports have been equally depressed, allowing Japan to turn a current-account deficit of \$10.8 billion in 1980 to a surplus of \$6.9 billion last year. An even larger surplus is expected this year as oil prices, and the prices of other imported commodities, tumble.

Mitsubishi Research Institute put the likely surplus at \$14 billion in fiscal '83 (ending March 1984), and that was before the recent oil price slide. Some are even talking in terms of \$20 billion in black ink. But this in turn encourages the pessimists: they foresee even greater pressure on Japan from its trade partners as a result.

Domestically, the news is almost totally bleak. With world interest rates affected by large deficits expected in the United States, Japan feels quite unable unilaterally to decree a cut in its own interest rates. Such a cut would weaken the yen further and bring down even more overseas charges that it was deliberately trying to further help its exporters.

Moreover, the recent reversal of the long-term capital outflow would soon end as domestic investors scurried to put more of their money overseas and earn more interest.

Meanwhile, with both wholesale and consumer prices rising by a tiny 2 percent annually, real interest rates are now a very high 6 percent. The case for an interest rate reduction, to stimulate the depressed housing sector in particular, is overwhelming. Only the problem of the yen blocks any move.

By most estimates the yen is currently at least 15 percent undervalued. Some here have floated the idea of an export tax to cover this gap, the revenues to be used partly to help imports and speed up adjustment in structurally depressed industries at home.

But it has run head first into blind opposition from the export-happy officials in Japan's Ministry of International Trade and Industry. The advocates of the export tax now wait for some foreign government to raise the idea in reverse — that is, for a tax surcharge on imports from Japan in the hope that this might spur action at home.

With the problems of exports and monetary measures neatly blocking each other in tandem, fiscal stimulation remains the final hope for recovery. But that, too, is blocked by an even larger problem, which in Japan goes under the name of *gyokaku*, which translates "administrative reform."

For years the Japanese have sailed along happily under the impression that they, unlike free-spending Americans or welfare-state Europeans, enjoyed genuinely small government. And that, for a long time, was true.

Suddenly, however, they have woken up to the facts of ballooning social security payments and rapidly expanding government bond issues to fund the deficit. With almost 100 trillion yen's worth of bonds on issue to the public, Japanese pessimists like to think of themselves as saddled with an average of almost \$4,000 per head of government debt.

The result has been the establishment of a powerful committee with semi-plenipotentiary powers to whip government spending back into shape. Its first move was to demand that the government promise not to increase taxes and to reduce deficit covering bond issues to zero. The government agreed, and it now faces a fiscal problem not much more difficult than preserving snowfalls in hell, particularly now that the current slump in the economy has guaranteed massive shortfalls in tax receipts.

As if this was not enough, the government also faces intense pressure for a downward revision in income tax rates. Until 1978, such revisions to take account of inflation and rising real incomes were almost automatic. After a five-year freeze tax, injustice has reached a level where the government has little choice but to give in.

It is fumbling with ideas for increased indirect taxes, but given its past vacillation on the unpopular issue early action seems unlikely.

The net result of this is that almost any hope of a large public works package to stimulate the economy in the near future is ruled out. On the contrary, with the administrative reform committee now making its recommendations, there could well be a net fall in government spending as the knife goes into the host of wasteful subsidies and organizations that blossomed in the heady high-growth days of the sixties.

Current real GNP growth forecasts hover around the 3-percent level, or roughly the same level as last year. In other words, when the rest of the world looks forward to a modest recovery Japan hopes for little else but more of the same. With the unemployment level a relatively low 2.4

(Continued on Page 135)

BASIC DATA

Area: 142,741 square miles; population: 117.8 million; labor force: 57 million; average monthly cash earnings of regular workers (male) 1981: U.S. \$1,390. International reserves: U.S. \$29.68 billion; GNP real growth rate (1982): 3 percent; balance of payments current account (billions of dollars): 1981 percentage change: +4.77. Imports (1981): U.S. \$142.87 billion; Exports (1981): U.S. \$151.5 billion. Percentage composition of exports by commodities (1981): machinery and transport equipment: 56.8; manufactured goods classified chiefly by materials: 22.4; miscellaneous manufactured articles: 13.1; chemicals: 4.5; others: 3.4. Exports by areas, percentage distribution (1981): North America: 27.6; Southeast Asia: 22.6; Western Europe: 15.6; Middle East: 11.7; Latin America: 6.9; Communist bloc: 6.3; Africa: 3.8; Australia: New Zealand: South Africa: 5.2. Imports by areas, percentage distribution (1981): North America: 20.8; Southeast Asia: 22.3; Western Europe: 8.1; Middle East: 11.7; Latin America: 6.9; Communist bloc: 6.3; Africa: 3.8; Australia: New Zealand: South Africa: 7.0. Exchange rate (March 15, 1983): U.S. \$1 = Japanese Yen 236.32.

JAPAN

Trade: The Giant Shows It Can React With Swift Agility

TOKYO — Japan Inc., often portrayed by its critics as a lumbering economic giant that practices predatory mercantilism, on the one hand, and protectionist chicanery, on the other, has demonstrated that it can go into reverse gear with startling agility when faced with the need to do so.

It showed how nimble it could be by swiftly agreeing recently in voluntarily restricting shipments of video tape recorders and other machinery to the European Community and to continue self-imposed curbs on automobile exports in the United States and Canada.

It thus succeeded in defusing a threatening trade war with its major customers and in muting the strictures of those who accused it of being a "bloody-minded" egotist that had no feelings for the economic plight of other industrialized nations.

The rapid action reflected the publicly expressed fears of Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone that Japan risked becoming an "international outcast," as it was 37 years ago at the close of World War II, unless it promptly mended its trade relations with North America and Western Europe.

This sense of impending crisis was shared at lower bureaucratic government levels. One high-ranking official of the Ministry of International Trade and Industry admitted that the export restraints had become unavoidable if Japan wanted to help save the free trade system and avert a real trade war on the scale of the one that prevailed in the 1930s.

A worst-case scenario prepared by MITI assuming that should such a conflict arise, foresaw that Japan, because of its basic production structure's relying on imports of large quantities of raw materials and exporting manufactured products, could not survive an all-out trade war. It also predicted that once the major Western industrial nations adopted protectionist policies against Japan, developing countries would follow suit to protect their industries, thus putting Japan in a still more difficult situation as it would be unable to retaliate with protectionist measures of its own.

The wide-ranging Japanese agreement to restrict exports followed a series of meetings in Tokyo between MITI Minister Sa-

danori Yamanaka and Wilhelm Haferkamp, EC vice president for external relations. Ebenezer Davignon, the community's vice president for industry, U.S. trade representative William Brock and Canada's minister for trade, Gerald Regan.

Under the accord with the EC, Japan agreed to limit sales of video tape recorders in Europe to 4.55 million units in 1983, continue a 1982 agreement to moderate exports of automobiles and machine tools, restrict its European sales of larger television tubes to 900,000 units in 1983 and moderate its exports of high-fidelity equipment, light commercial vehicles, fork-lift trucks, motorcycles and quartz watches.

In the past, Japan had capitalized on the differing interests of EC countries and had avoided making concessions in the community as a whole.

Japan also agreed to extend its two-year-old "voluntary restraint" on car exports in the United States for another year, with the fiscal 1983 volume pegged at 1.68 million units as in the previous two fiscal years. The Japanese fiscal year runs from April 1 to March 31.

Car exports in Canada will temporarily be limited to 79,000 units during the first six months of this year pending further discussions with the Ottawa authorities.

Japan wants to maintain the agreed annual volume of car exports to Canada at 174,000 units while Canada wants this figure reduced to 146,000 units because of reduced automobile sales.

The Japanese are reluctant to do so pointing out that Canada ended 1982 with an \$817-million surplus in its trade with Japan, whereas both the U.S. and the EC recorded massive deficits.

The Japanese industries affected by these governmental concessions accepted them without a whimper, meekly bowing to the traditional and still generally accepted concept that whatever *o-kami*, the highest authority, decides overrides the interests of the individual. They promptly got together to set up export cartels to assign their respective export volumes and agree to a floor price for their products so as to forestall mutual undercutting.

If these across-the-board measures for voluntary restraints on (Continued on Following Page)



EYE ON THE FUTURE: In Osaka, a Japanese designer explains a scale model of a semi-submersible floating airport. Larger model at left shows some of the detail.

A U.S.-Japan Crisis Is Averted

(Continued from Preceding Page)

moment is whether the dynamic and outspoken Mr. Nakasone can deliver on the policies he promises. Underlying this is a more basic question: Is Mr. Nakasone an aberration in the Japanese political scene who will not last long or is he the precursor of new ways and new realities and, thus, a man for his times?

"He's had to trim his sails a bit" since the Washington visit, said a State Department official, who added that this was expected. "He was a whirlwind who caught his critics by surprise, and now they're beginning to regain their breath." But while lowering his profile and his velocity, according to the official, Mr. Nakasone has given no sign of reversing his course.

It is the military area where Mr. Nakasone is most notably different from most of his predecessors, and the difference so far is in statement and intention more than in tangible actions.

Mr. Nakasone, a former chief of the Japanese Defense Agency, long has held more hawkish views on his country's military posture than other leading political figures in Tokyo. Official Washington was uncertain, however, whether once in office he would seek to advance these positions or would mute

them in the interest of public popularity and party unity.

The answer came at a breakfast with Washington Post editors and reporters on Jan. 18, the first full day of Mr. Nakasone's Washington visit. In answer to a general question about defense policy, the prime minister stated in rapid succession that:

• "There should be no taboo about revising Japan's 'no war' constitution."

• Japan's air defense should aim to stop the penetration of Soviet Backfire longrange bombers.

• Japan should aim for "complete and full control" of strategic straits controlling the Sea of Japan "so that there should be no passage of Soviet submarines and other naval activities" in time of emergency.

The statement of any one of these policies by a prime minister would be enough in most circumstances to generate a major controversy in Tokyo.

The three together, combined with some pithy language and bureaucratic mishandling of the combative Japanese press corps, generated a likely target for a response strike that would devastate "such a densely populated, insular country," Mr. Nakasone's denial, then the reversal of the denial, that he had said all the things the Washington Post had quoted; a full-blown controversy in the Japanese Diet and Japanese press; the Diet statement of Mr. Nakasone's Defense Agency chief that the straits would be blocked only if Japan were attacked; a quick reversal of this view by Mr. Nakasone himself, who said Japan would consider a U.S. request to block the straits even if there had been no attack.

Before coming to Washington, Mr. Nakasone had approved a new (Continued on Page 13S)

stretched thin attempting to keep up with growing Soviet military power both in the Pacific and the Indian Ocean.

The request has been stated publicly in budgetary terms or generalities, in order not to complicate the lives of Japanese politicians. Privately, U.S. military men have made no secret of their wish list of Japan's most important long-term military roles: to bottle up the Soviet fleet and provide a screen against Soviet air power, just the roles publicly mentioned by Mr. Nakasone.

Washington looked on with fascination at the developments that followed Mr. Nakasone's statements: an immediate blast from Moscow, via a Tass dispatch declaring that "such plans make Japan a likely target for a response strike" that would devastate "such a densely populated, insular country"; Mr. Nakasone's denial, then the reversal of the denial, that he had said all the things the Washington Post had quoted; a full-blown controversy in the Japanese Diet and Japanese press; the Diet statement of Mr. Nakasone's Defense Agency chief that the straits would be blocked only if Japan were attacked; a quick reversal of this view by Mr. Nakasone himself, who said Japan would consider a U.S. request to block the straits even if there had been no attack.

Before coming to Washington, Mr. Nakasone had approved a new

task force that will recommend legislation to alter the product standard, testing and certification rules that play such havoc with American exporters of everything from "space" slippers to baseball bats.

The scope of the work of the task force is comparable to rewriting American regulatory laws, sympathetic officials said here. They noted that the changes now under way represent "a quantum leap" over Japan's past reactions to American trade offensives.

Washington has also counted the number of liberalization packages introduced over the last 13 months as quantitative evidence of a sincere desire in turn over a new leaf. The five separate programs are more than in the previous 13 years.

Both Mr. Nakasone and his predecessor, Zenko Suzuki, have also sought to alter the public reluctance to buy foreign-made goods.

Patriotism, insularity, insecurity and, more recently, the perception that foreign goods are shoddy have fueled "Buy Japan" attitudes. Now the two most recent governments are calling for a reversal. Any change, analysts agree, will be slow.

The recurrent nightmare of American trade officials is what happens if, despite the exhortations, the Japanese refuse to change, or respond too slowly to prevent a protectionist backlash in Congress.

"The constituency for free trade

Washington Begins to View Issues With More Optimism

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

WASHINGTON — Even though tensions still course not very far below the surface, the Reagan administration is now talking more optimistically about its trading relationship with Japan.

The visit last January of Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone helped in one important respect by demonstrating a political commitment to reduce barriers to imports.

Before leaving Tokyo the newly elected leader, who as a Navy lieutenant commander actually saw from a distance the mushroom cloud over Hiroshima in 1945, introduced a liberalization package to set the tone for the trip.

Then in a series of exchanges with the president and members of Congress and the business community, he stressed his intention to make Japan "open to the world."

"I think they [the Japanese] are sincere and really trying to do things in a fundamentally different way," said U.S. trade representative Bill Brock.

The principal change of Mr. Nakasone is to deal with barriers in a generic fashion. He appointed a task force that will recommend legislation to alter the product standard, testing and certification rules that play such havoc with American exporters of everything from "space" slippers to baseball bats.

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The recurrent nightmare of American trade officials is what happens if, despite the exhortations, the Japanese refuse to change, or respond too slowly to prevent a protectionist backlash in Congress.

"The constituency for free trade

has almost completely eroded away in this country," warns David Macdonald, Mr. Brock's deputy and his pointman on Japan trade problems. Mr. Macdonald has just submitted his resignation — not, however, because of any policy disagreement.

Another key legislative aide commented: "Japan will either become more like us, or we will become more like Japan. The choice is theirs." It was still another warning of protectionist wrath in the wings.

Yet, with better prospects now for economic growth and employment the Reagan administration is more confident that it can check the anger while giving Tokyo a real more time.

Controversial legislation, really targeted at Japan, would require foreign automakers to buy a certain portion of parts in the United States if they want to sell there.

The so-called domestic content bill, a titmus paper of protectionist sentiment, cleared the House late last year, but not the Senate, and has already been re-introduced in the new Congress. Mr. Brock said flatly: "I don't believe it will pass."

Even if it should, it would face an almost certain presidential veto. Some of the 1984 Democratic hopefuls, including former Vice President Walter F. Mondale, are, however, among the bill's supporters.

President Reagan personally joined the assault against domestic content in his March 4 trade speech in San Francisco in which he assailed the "bunker mentality" of its backers and warned that such a measure would "sabotage recovery."

Although the Reagan administration sought, and received, a third year of restraint in auto exports, at the previous levels of 1.68 million entries, it has staunchly maintained that Japan is not responsible for the depression in either autos or steel.

Significantly, the administration has followed up its vehement opposition to domestic content in autos with rejection of a widely publicized and politically sensitive steel industry complaint against the Japanese.

Imports of steel from Japan fell 30 percent over the last six months, Mr. Brock noted, adding in remarks to American reporters here recently: "Japan is not part of the steel industry's problem."

Should the Japanese get rid of all their barriers, American trade officials report, exports would swell by at most \$6 billion, still leaving the bilateral deficit uncomfortably large — at about levels five years ago.

Last year's deficit of \$20 billion was 50 percent higher than in 1978.

The economic report to the president from the free-trade mission of the Council of Economic Advisors contended that the cause of American trading difficulties lay more at home than abroad — lay, that is, in budget deficits and structural weaknesses such as the highly valued dollar that has competitively weakened the U.S. trade deficit.

The main sources of the U.S. trade deficit are to be found in Paris or Tokyo, but in Washington, wrote CEA Chairman Martin S. Feldstein.

The trade officers, led by Mr. Brock, are not completely in accord. They still point to the problems in Tokyo and insist that there must be solutions to avoid undistorted political backbiting.

While giving thumbs-up to Mr. Nakasone, Washington trade diplomats are not only hopeful of substantive change, but mindful that excessive pressures could undermine currently contemplated reforms by hurting Mr. Nakasone in the coming parliamentary elections. These may be held as early as May.

The administration had not, however, sought larger access for American beef and citrus. While it still believes that Tokyo unfairly discriminates against American farm products, Washington trade officials are not yet ready to sign positions against any further liberalization.

Japan is actually the largest market in the world for the American car farmer, a market of more than \$5 billion annually that could be expanded to \$10 billion by 1990, according to analysts here.

Beyond that is the whole political and strategic relationship, where the U.S. also likes what Mr. Nakasone is doing.

Mr. Nakasone has taken quantum leaps from his predecessors in defense by signaling a willingness to expand military cooperation with the United States under the 31-year-old mutual security treaty. Any commitments were always avoided in the past.

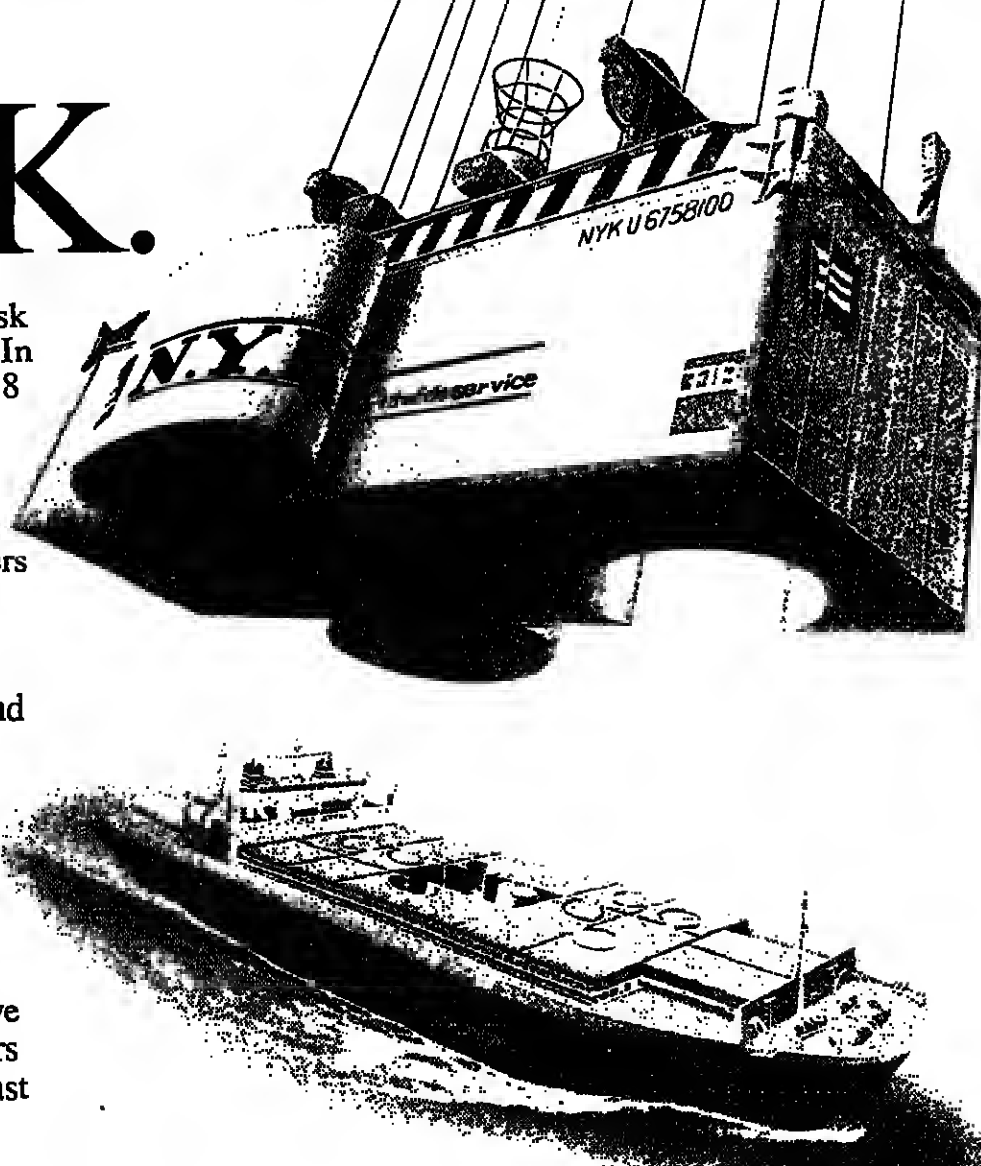
He has said that Japan should become "an unsinkable aircraft carrier" in defense against the Soviet Backfire bomber and that, in any emergency, the Japanese and American navies should cooperate in trying to bottle up the Soviet Pacific fleet in the straits around the Japanese islands.

Such statements have caused Mr. Nakasone's standing in Japan to fall in public opinion polls. Here, Washington polls he could not stand higher.

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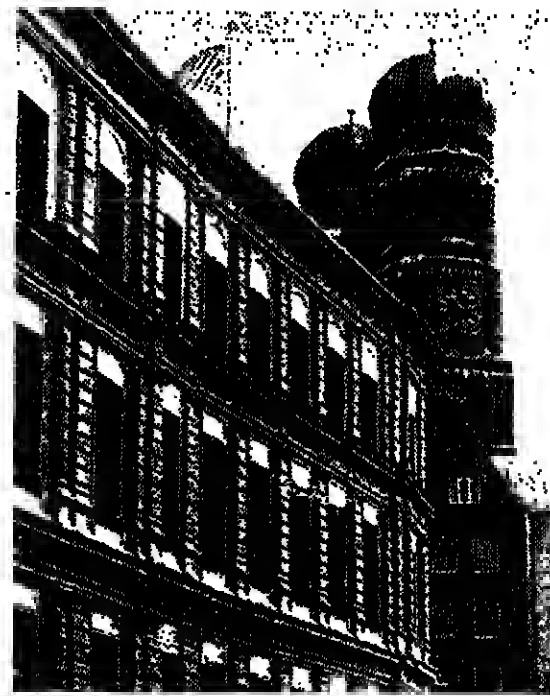
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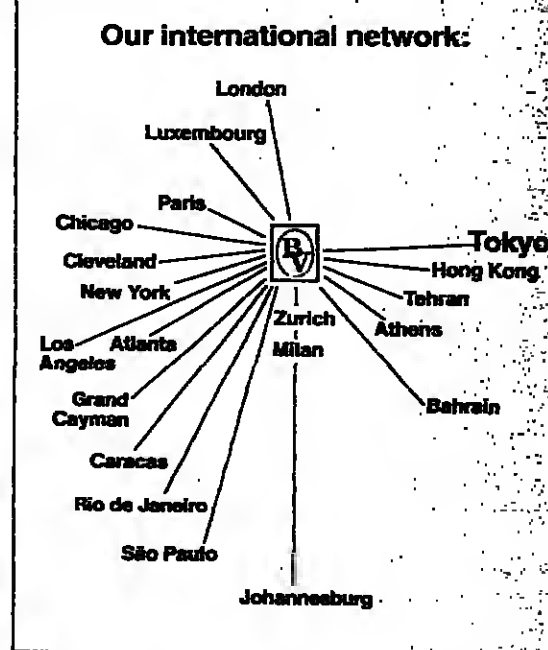
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مكازم النحل

Nakasone Fans New

TOKYO — The debate over Japan's economic policies has taken on a new dimension since Yasuhiro Nakasone became prime minister. The debate is no longer about the size of the government's role in the economy, but about the direction of the economy. Nakasone's policies have been a mix of protectionism and liberalization. He has sought to reduce barriers to imports while maintaining strong controls on exports. This has led to a complex and often confusing trade policy. Nakasone's fans see this as a necessary approach to protect Japan's economy from the competition of the United States and the European Community. They believe that Japan's economy is too strong and that it needs to be protected from the competition. They see Nakasone's policies as a way to maintain Japan's economic independence and to ensure that Japan's economy remains strong and healthy. Nakasone's critics, on the other hand, see his policies as a way to protect Japan's economy from the competition. They believe that Japan's economy is too weak and that it needs to be opened up to the competition. They see Nakasone's policies as a way to maintain Japan's economic dependence on the United States and the European Community. They believe that Japan's economy is too weak and that it needs to be opened up to the competition. Nakasone's policies have led to a complex and often confusing trade policy. He has sought to reduce barriers to imports while maintaining strong controls on exports. This has led to a complex and often confusing trade policy. Nakasone's fans see this as a necessary approach to protect Japan's economy from the competition of the United States and the European Community. They believe that Japan's economy is too strong and that it needs to be protected from the competition. They see Nakasone's policies as a way to maintain Japan's economic independence and to ensure that Japan's economy remains strong and healthy. Nakasone's critics, on the other hand, see his policies as a way to protect Japan's economy from the competition. They believe that Japan's economy is too weak and that it needs to be opened up to the competition. They see Nakasone's policies as a way to maintain Japan's economic dependence on the United States and the European Community. They believe that Japan's economy is too weak and that it needs to be opened up to the competition.

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JAPAN

Nakasone's Stance on Defense
Fans New Debate on Old Issue

TOKYO — The debate over Japan's defense has taken on a new dimension since Yasuhiro Nakasone became prime minister four months ago.

In calling for greater military preparedness, increasing the defense budget despite austerity in other sectors, and expressing himself in favor of revising the "no war, no arms" constitution to give the defense forces greater legitimacy, the prime minister has fanned the debate to an unprecedented level of intensity. And although he has recently toned down his hawkish stance because of the adverse effect it has had on his popularity, the issue will simply not go away.

Mr. Nakasone has raised questions that many Japanese had not or did not want to think about. While most Japanese accept their defense forces, exactly what they would be called on to do in the event of an attack has never been discussed publicly, at least until the prime minister raised the issue.

Most Japanese approve of their security treaty with the United States as a guarantee of American protection. But the fact that Japan's economic strength today may obligate it to give more than it has been doing toward its security is something most Japanese are reluctant to consider.

The defense budget for fiscal 1983 is 2.75 trillion yen, or 6.5 percent more than last year. The increase probably would have been smaller had it not been for considerable pressure from Washington. But officials say even 6.5 percent is not enough to provide the momentum necessary for the government to achieve the quantitative and qualitative levels for the ground, air and naval defense forces approved under the Five-Year Defense Program.

The program calls for a 180,000-man army, a navy of 60 ships organized into four escort flotillas, 16 submarines and 220 aircraft, and an air force of 430 combat planes.

Mr. Nakasone himself has indicated it may be necessary in the future to raise defense spending beyond the one percent of GNP limit set by the previous administration.

Although the prime minister insists that the military buildup is purely for defense, critics — and their number is growing — accuse him of encouraging a revival of Japanese militarism, of needlessly antagonizing the Soviet Union and other communist neighbors.

Mr. Nakasone has spoken out far stronger on defense than any of

his predecessors cared, or dared, to do.

But the pros and cons of the debate, both in and out of the Diet, are not over whether the level of military strength approved by previous governments is more than Japan needs for protection. Rather, it centers on whether or not military action that Japan might hypothetically be called on to take under aggression violates the constitution and related Diet resolution.

Thus, the prime minister's approval of the transfer of Japanese military-related technology to the United States has been challenged as a violation of the Diet resolution banning the export of such knowledge, particularly to countries that are or may be engaged in wars elsewhere.

Mr. Nakasone argues that the United States should be made an exception because of Japan's security relationship with that country. The difficulty in many cases of separating military technology from commercial technology is not at issue at this stage.

The prime minister has said that Japan must develop the capability to block the Japan Sea straits through which the Soviet fleet based at Vladivostok must pass to reach the Pacific. He later added he might even allow the Americans to seal off the straits if Japan was faced with imminent attack.

This kind of talk from no less than the nation's chief executive has shocked Japanese long assured by their leaders that the constitution allows the defense forces to exist only to repel an attack on Japan proper and nothing more.

The biggest problem facing the Nakasone administration on the defense issue is developing the national consensus necessary to support a more realistic approach to national security needs. The first step in this direction, as Mr. Nakasone himself has said, is to encourage public discussion of constitutional revision. Toward this end, he has included the subject in the Liberal-Democratic Party's action program.

Japanese officials have long been concerned over the buildup of Soviet forces in the Far East, especially on the islands immediately north of Japan claimed by Tokyo but occupied by the Soviet Union since the close of World War II.

The concern was reflected in Tokyo's approval for the stationing of two squadrons of F-16 fighter-bombers at the U.S. Air Base at

Misawa in northern Japan to beef up America's Pacific air power.

Alarm over the growth of Soviet naval strength in the region was behind Japan's acquiescence to Washington's request that it assume responsibility for the defense of its sea lanes extending 1,000 miles from Japanese shores in view of U.S. naval commitments in other parts of the world.

The Japanese have been made uneasy by reports that some of the Soviet SS-20 missiles now deployed against NATO may be transferred to the Far East in the event of an arms reduction agreement in Europe.

Defense officials point out that China and North Korea do not have the desire or the logistical ability to assault Japan. The likelihood of the Soviet Union doing so is considered equally remote — though it has the ability — except in the context of a global war.

Japan's military establishment exists only as a complement — though an increasingly important complement — to U.S. power, as a bulwark to hold off an aggressor until the Americans can come to the rescue.

In the prime minister's own words, "Japan is the shield and America the spear."

— KEN ISHII

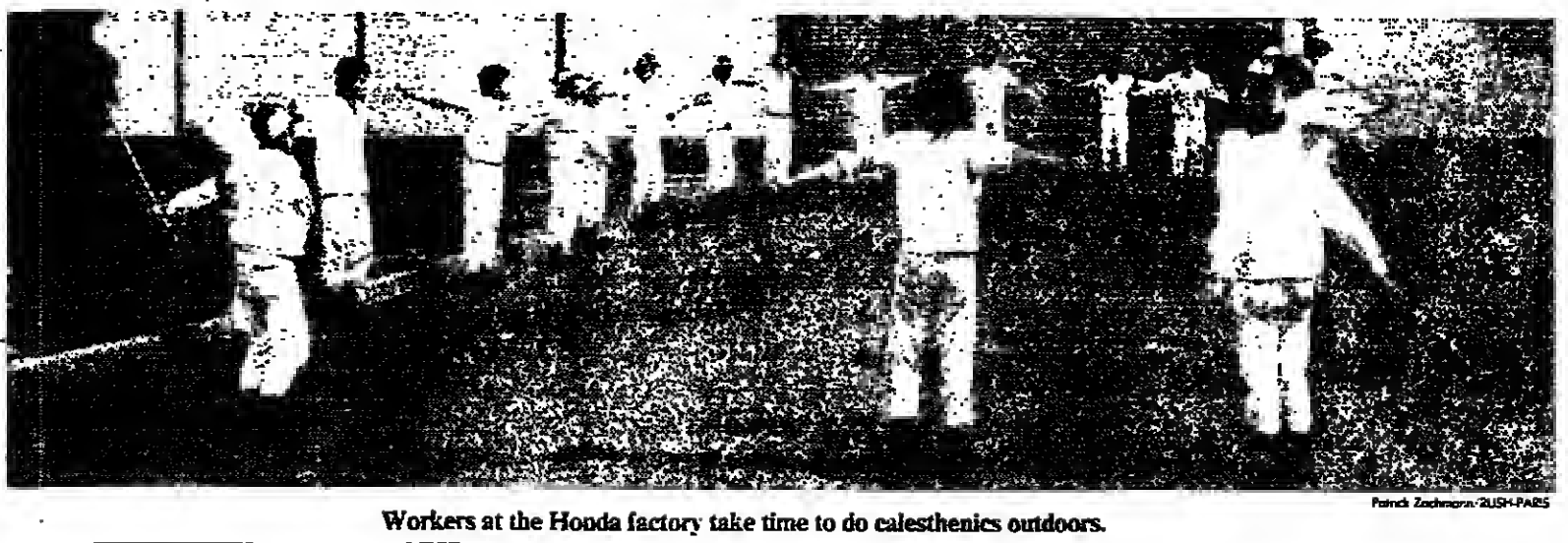
Nakasone:
Direct Style

(Continued from Page 7S)
minister's words and actions today. He is one of the few true internationalists in Japanese national politics.

A round-the-clock worker, the prime minister has moved into the dumpy quarters of his official residence next to the Diet to concentrate on his job. This gives him less time than ever with his wife, Tsunako, and two married daughters. But at least he is closer to his son, Hirohiko, who recently became his private secretary.

Mr. Nakasone sees himself at a helm at a time when there is a need for prompt decisions and bold action. The question is how he will reconcile this with Japan's political culture, which, to quote him from his book, "My Life in Politics," is one "in which decisions are made only after sufficient time has passed for the conflicting interests and opinions to be brought into accord and a consensus formed."

— KEN ISHII



Workers at the Honda factory take time to do calisthenics outdoors.

Debate Widening on Erosion of Traditional Values

(Continued from Page 7S)

ing concept that marriage was a life-long bond was beginning to erode even among the conservative middle-aged, long-wedded couples with children. The statistics showed that 68.8 percent of the divorcees in this age bracket had minor children.

Among younger people, the divorce rate was still higher. Eighty percent of the husbands who parted from their mates were in their 30's, while the proportion of wives who did so was 65 percent.

The cause for this surge in divorces is difficult to pinpoint. However, sociologists generally agree that this development was a

natural weakening of the consequences of the stigma that used to be attached to divorced women and the ease with which women can now earn a livelihood.

To the male-dominated society before World War II, divorced women were generally looked upon as outcasts. At that time husbands could discard their wives by simply serving them with a notice that, by tradition, consisted of three-and-a-half written lines. There were no legal provisions for alimony or a division of joint property, with the result that divorced women were almost always left destitute.

All this changed with an overhaul of the Civil Code in 1947

with the adoption, under vigorous prodding by the Allied Occupation authorities, of a new constitution that gave equal rights to men and women.

Nevertheless, a recent poll showed that in the view of an overwhelming number of Japanese, housekeeping and the bearing and upbringing of children will remain today the three key functions of housewives, with the husband being the breadwinner.

An unusual insight into what the Japanese look upon as essential elements of a happy family life was provided at an international symposium on values held recently at the University of Tsukuba, outside

Tokyo, under the auspices of the United Nations University and other organizations.

The proceedings served to compare the attitudes of the peoples in 12 industrialized countries on family, work, child rearing, patriotism, liberty, equality and other values.

While Europeans and Americans stressed the importance of having the same religion, sexual compatibility and the sharing of household chores, to achieve a happy family life the Japanese participants took a more materialistic view. They emphasized the need for a sufficient income and comfortable housing to achieve a pleasant home life.

This reflected the current frustrations of the country's 36.63 million taxpayers, the vast majority of whom are salaried workers. They find that since 1978 their social security and income taxes have grown further than their real wages.

As to housing, a house with a garden in the suburbs within an hour's commuting distance of a major urban center costs 6 to 8 times the annual income of an office worker in his late 30s. Even the purchase of an apartment, except for those financed by the state and municipal authorities requires an

(Continued on Page 13S)

The Giant Shows It Can React Swiftly on World Trade Issues

(Continued from Preceding Page)

exports have helped to lessen tension and have provided a breathing spell in the continuing confrontation between Japan and its principal trading partners, their effect has been limited to reducing friction on only one facet of the dispute.

Still smoldering is the issue of opening up the Japanese market to foreign imports.

In the last 13 months, the Japanese government has announced three programs designed to dismantle tariff and nontariff barriers hampering imports.

The latest package provides for tariff cuts on 47 agricultural and 28 industrial items. This brings to 323 the total number of items on which import tariffs will be reduced effective April 1.

The most recent round of tariff concessions applies to products that the United States and the EC have cited as "symbolizing the closed nature of the Japanese market."

These are chocolates and biscuits that Western Europe wants to export to Japan in larger quantities, and cigarettes, an object of longstanding friction between the United States and Japan. At present, American cigarette sales in Japan constitute a mere 1.4 percent of the country's \$5-billion a year cigarette market.

When the number of licensed outlets for foreign cigarettes was increased last year from 14,000 to 20,000 — out of about 250,000 for the whole of Japan — foreign tobacco sales jumped more than 20 percent in spite of their higher price.

By March 1985, all tobaccoists will be authorized to sell foreign cigarettes.

Also included in the latest program is a commitment to further simplify import testing and inspection procedures and thus seek to eliminate red tape or bureaucratic barriers that are held to be a major obstacle to the entry of foreign goods into the Japanese market.

This undertaking calls for a revision of nearly 40 laws, such as those concerning the safety of consumer products and pharmaceuticals as well as food hygiene.

These statutes are notoriously complex, lacking in what importers, both Japanese and foreign describe as "transparency." This, they complain, causes confusion.

Furthermore, in applying the intricate rules, Japanese officialdom frequently creates situations that

frustrate and irritate would-be importers.

The dilemma faced by an American manufacturer in the chemical and pharmaceutical field who wanted to import samples necessary for registration purposes provided a typical case. He was told he could not do so without prior registration approval and that this registration approval could not be obtained without an analysis of the samples in Japan.

It took almost four years for the Japanese and American governments to settle what has become known as the "Great Baseball Bat Controversy."

The dispute centered on product safety certification for metal bats, a product that is popular among young people in Japan. Both domestic and foreign manufacturers

were required to obtain official safety marks on their bats. But the Japanese manufacturers were able to do so through a simple inspection of their factories and a sample of their product. Foreign makers, on the other hand, had to iterate their products for individual inspection at the dock in Japan — a costly process.

Monetarily, the issue was insignificant. The market for metal bats in Japan comes only to about \$30 million a year, and Japanese makers are well entrenched in the market. Yet, it festered and was not resolved until the United States took the matter to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, the Geneva-based organization.

A solution was achieved only when the Japanese government

(Continued on Page 14S)

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JAPAN

Robots: The 'Steel Collar' Revolution

Steadily Expanding Automation Often Strains Labor-Management Ties

By Walter W. Miller

TOKYO — Labor union officials at a plant near Mount Fuji in central Japan are worried. Their union is on the verge of going broke because it is unable to get fees from 200 robots used at the highly automated Fujitsu Fanuc robot manufacturing plant.

Unlike management in many labor disputes, Fujitsu Fanuc executives said they were willing to have the company pay union fees for each robot used in the Mount Fuji plant.

The government, however, interjected, saying that if Fujitsu Fanuc did so it would be breaking a law that forbids labor unions from receiving financial assistance from management. "Robots are not considered to be human," a Labor Ministry spokesman said recently, and "if fees are paid into the union's fund on behalf of the robots, this would be defined as financial assistance from management."

Union officials of Fujitsu Fanuc have called for a change in the law, which would enable robots to join unions. The issue has yet to be resolved.

In 1978, a worker was crushed to death by the arms of an industrial robot at a Japanese plant. Three years later a similar death occurred at another Japanese factory, according to Labor Minister Akira Ono, who in February called on a group of experts to suggest ways of improving safety conditions in facilities where robots are used.

Japan is in the midst of a robot boom, and, as these two examples indicate, labor and management are beginning to have to grapple with the problems caused by the increasing number of robots joining the ranks of Japanese workers.

Japan produces and uses more robots than any country in the world. In 1981 nearly 99,000 industrial robots were used in Japanese plants, and in the coming years an additional 22,000 robots annually are expected to take over jobs once held by human workers, according to Yasuhiro Komori, secretary general of the Japan Industrial Robot Association.

In 1981, robot production in Japan increased 37.4 percent from 1980 to 107 billion yen, and the nearly 22,000 units churned out by Japanese firms represented an 11-percent rise from the year before, according to JIRA figures. Although the majority of robots in Japan are used domestically, exports of 5.95 billion yen in 1981 were three times greater than the 1980 figure.

Robots in Japan do everything from such dirty and dangerous tasks as spray painting and welding automobiles to making little oblong-shaped cakes of vinegared rice used in producing the traditional Japanese sushi. As long as they are fed a diet of electricity, they work endlessly without lights or air conditioning. And they do not go on strike demanding higher wages.

So far Japanese labor has welcomed these "steel collar" workaholics. There are several reasons for this.

The general practice followed by Japanese companies is lifetime employment, the average mandatory retirement age being 60. Rarely has a worker been laid off following his company's introduction of robots. Instead, the human worker is simply moved to another job within the company or given assistance in finding a job elsewhere.

Over the last six years about 8,600 workers at Nippon Electric have lost their jobs to robots or other forms of automated equipment. The company trained 3,600 of those for new jobs, the remainder left the company through retirement, marriage or pregnancy.

Another reason for what has been a general acceptance of robots is that they are filling a void created by a shortage of 800,000 skilled laborers.

The Ministry of International Trade and Industry is encouraging the increased introduction of robots because it expects the robotics industry to grow rapidly both at home and abroad over the coming years. And analysts say the Japanese are aware of the challenge from abroad, since until recently they have all but ignored the international robot market.

Initially, robots in Japan were used mainly by the industrial giants like Kawasaki Heavy Industries, which also happens to be the country's largest robot manufacturer.

But now Japan Robot Leasing makes it easy for small and medium businesses to obtain robots. Japan Robot Leasing, a venture formed by 42 robot makers and 23 insurance companies who received financing from the Development Bank of Japan, borrows money from the DBJ, buys robots and leases them on a long-term basis.

There is, however, a growing concern within Japanese labor circles over the long-term impact of robots on Japanese society.

One potential source of trouble, analysts say, could come from a higher unemployment among older workers as more and more advanced robots are used by medium and small-size companies. According to government predictions, by the year 2000 one out of every five Japanese will be 60 or older.

Keiji Ikehata, an editor of the weekly business magazine *Ekonomisuto*, has written that as the "older the society becomes, the more acute will be the problem of older workers who cannot adapt to new jobs." He also asserts that as the number of robots in use increases "it seems likely that the amount of monotonous labor will rise."

With unemployment hovering around 2.3 percent, a figure that is low by Western standards but considered high in Japan, some labor unions are beginning to voice concern over job competition from robots.

The 47,000-member workers' union at Nissan Motor recently signed a memorandum with management who assured them that no staff demotions or wage cuts will result from the introduction of robots. Nissan now has some 1,000 robots in its plants, but so far no major frictions have occurred.

The National Federation of Metal Industry Trade Unions found that nearly 10 percent of 154 companies surveyed last year had trimmed personnel after introducing robots.

Autos: Shifting to Era of Slower Growth

By John Hartley

TOKYO — In the last year, there has been a big change in Japan's auto industry. The days of rapid growth are over and the industry has become involved in many overseas manufacturing projects.

Auto production in Japan has outstripped that of the United States for the last few years, and this situation continued in 1982, although total production fell by about 3 percent from 1981 to 10.7 million vehicles. Actual production of passenger cars is around 7 million a year, of which 3 million are sold in Japan. With this burgeoning production, the Japanese created a lot of trade friction in the late 1970s, but recent moves are intended to curtail this trend.

Although sales in Japan and elsewhere are expected to rise by 2 to 3 percent at most, the Japanese are poised to take any increase in sales. True, this year, exports to America will be limited to 1.68 million passenger cars, while exports to Canada and Britain are limited by mutual agreement. There are also limits on Japanese imports in France and Italy.

However, last year, Honda started to build the Accord in the United States, and this year Nissan is building small trucks there as well. These moves will help increase Japan's overall auto sales, while countering trade friction — and they are just the first of many such projects.

There is little doubt, though, that over the last couple of years, the competitiveness of the Japanese industry has increased enormously, with wider model ranges, and with more modern factories. The factories are continually installing modern automated equipment, with robots being used now for most body welding. They are starting to use robots for paint spraying — but some men are still needed — and for one or two simple assembly jobs, such as fitting front seats in cars, and installing the spare wheel in the trunk.

Then, there are the new factories. Toyota started operating its new Tahara factory a couple of years ago. Toyo Kogyo has just opened its Hoku plant to build the Honda 626 — with a claimed 40-percent reduction in man-hours/car. Nissan built a new factory within the Murayama complex

for the new Micra minicar and has completely remodeled plants to build the new range of engines. Clearly, they are ready for any turnaround in sales.

In the United States, Nissan plans to be building 15,000 trucks a month by the end of next year at its new factory, which is probably the most highly robotized in America.

In Europe, ARNA, the joint venture between Nissan and Alfa Romeo, will start to build Pulsar bodies for a new small car — called Cherry Europe — to be assembled by Alfa Romeo and powered by the Alfa Romeo engine. The planned production rate is only 60,000 a year. Some of these cars will be sold in Europe by Alfa Romeo as well as Nissan dealers. Meanwhile, Nissan has started to build its Patrol four-wheel drive vehicle at Motor Iberica in Spain, in which it now has a major shareholding.

Nissan will also start to build the Volkswagen Santana in Japan before the end of the year. The plan calls for about 4,000 to be sold in Japan monthly, to open up a new market sector.

Honda, Japan's pioneer in internationalism, is facing a testing year, as production of the Accord at Marysville, Ohio, gets into full swing, but at least this will give it much needed extra production capacity. This year, Honda plans to build 65,000 Accords at Marysville but is not expecting to increase the number of exports of fully built-up cars to America.

Also on the international front, Honda has signed a deal with Britain's BL to produce the "XX" executive car starting in 1985. This is a market new to Honda, but in which BL has a lot of experience, so both companies stand to gain a lot from the project. Of course, BL is already producing the Honda Ballade under license in Britain. Called the Triumph Acclaim, this car is being sold in far greater numbers by BL than by Honda in Japan.

Honda and BL have now completed the basic design of the "XX" car and now final plans for production are being drawn up. It has been agreed that Honda will build cars under both Honda and BL names for sale in Japan and Asia, while BL will do likewise for all of Europe. Both companies will build their own cars for the U.S. market.

Toyota has at last agreed to produce cars in the United States — but under an almost money-back guarantee deal with General Motors as its partner. The world's two biggest car companies have agreed to produce a Toyota-designed car in the 1.5-liter class at the rate of 200,000 units a year at GM's Fremont, Calif., plant. A new joint-venture company, owned 50 percent each by Toyota and GM, will operate the company, with GM providing the knowledge on local sourcing and local management.

This is an ideal way for Toyota to enter the U.S. manufacturing arena because it gains the protection of the GM umbrella, counters attacks that it is interested in exports only and has little to lose if the company is a failure. Although Toyota and GM have agreed to the deal, formal approval that this does not violate antitrust laws is still awaited from the U.S. authorities.

Lee Iacocca, chairman of Chrysler, is one leading auto industry man who has criticized the deal, pointing out that both Toyota and GM have the resources to handle the project without help from anyone else. Since Toyota's profits in the July-December 1982 period came to \$882 million, Mr. Iacocca's comments would seem valid and indicate the fear that the Toyota-GM pact strikes in the hearts of competitors.

As Japanese auto companies are spreading their network across the world, so GM's involvement in Japan is increasing. It already has a 34-percent stake in Isuzu, a small and ailing company that makes most of its money from trucks, and it has a nominal stake in Suzuki. Then, it is to buy 200,000 of the new Isuzu 1.3-1.5 liter R-car annually starting in late 1984, and 100,000 one-liter cars from Suzuki annually starting in 1985.

Accord With Europe

(Continued from Page 75)

Philips against Japanese video manufacturers have now been dropped.

Even the Germans agree that the EC's carrot-and-stick approach toward Japan adopted by the community has been developing more toward use of the stick in recent months — and that this has finally produced results.

The Japanese also recognize the effect of direct action on their exports as shown by the Pottiers affair. "Naturally, when you see all these [video recorders] piling up you get worried," admitted Kuniaki Asomura, "Our businessmen appealed to the government to settle the matter. No government could just sit idle, something had to be done."

"Of course, the French action was in our minds when we talked about auto-limitation and we made a package deal. While we agreed to restrain exports of sensitive items, they agreed to lift these measures that worried us very much."

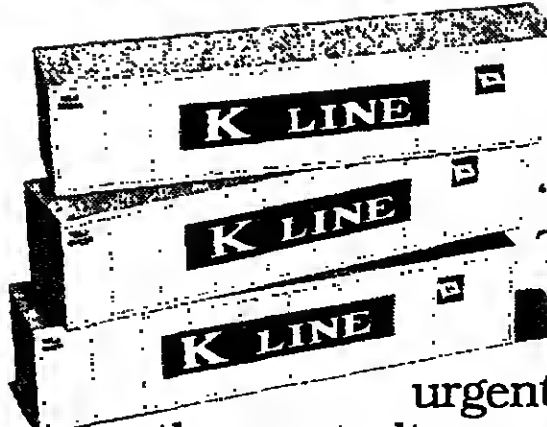
The details of the accord remain to be hammered out but there is general agreement that the atmosphere between Japan and all 10 countries of the EC has been enhanced as a result of the deal.

With the climate between the two sides considerably improved, EC countries are now looking forward to a period of cooperation with Japan, particularly where new technology is concerned. The hope is that trade frictions can be kept down while a more cooperative approach is nurtured.

Certainly, most EC governments would gladly accept increased investment from Japan as an alternative to squabbling over export levels.

Britain has already been fairly successful in attracting Japanese firms to set up manufacturing operations, receiving \$2.119 billion in Japanese investment up to the end of 1981. This represents almost half the total Japanese investment in the EC.

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JAPAN

Living National Treasures: Cultural Anachronisms Who Keep a Rich Heritage Alive for the Future

By Christine Chapman

TOKYO — "Every time we won a war the Japanese culture deteriorated," said Yasutake Komiya, a Living National Treasure in the art of stencil-dyeing on kimono silk.

"After we lost the last war, things began to get better in culture generally. But modernization has become so advanced that there's a reverse reaction. Nowadays there's a tendency to preserve the very traditional styles."

Using the delicate and minute stencil patterns known as *komon*, translated as small crests or coats of arms, of the Edo Period (1615-1867), Komiya has been creating patterned bolts of silk for the kimono since he was an apprentice to

his father at 16. Now 57 and still the youngest "treasure," as they familiarly call themselves, Komiya was designated one of the Holders of Most Important Intangible Cultural Properties when he was 52 in 1978.

"Everyone is surprised when one becomes a Living National Treasure so young," Komiya exclaimed with a jovial laugh at his home one afternoon.

Komiya's father, Kosuke Komiya, became a treasure when he was 72, but inheritance is not a factor in the government's choice. The criterion is excellence in artistic handicrafts or in the performing arts. The decision in selecting the people who will become living treasures is made by Japan's Cultural Agency, a division within the Ministry of Education. The purpose is to preserve the antique arts and crafts of the nation.

During the Occupation, several Japanese artists appealed to General Douglas MacArthur to protect Japan's cultural treasures and to provide funds for continued training in the traditional arts. Their idea was to enable artisans to teach younger apprentices their crafts before they disappeared entirely from the devastated nation. MacArthur seemed unmoved by the plan since he disagreed that national money should be spent for culture at such a critical time. However, in May 1950, with his approval the Cultural Properties Protection Law was enacted; four years later it was extended to include outstanding individuals working in the arts.

These men and women, who became Japan's Living National Treasures, are performers in the theater arts like Kabuki, Noh and Bunraku, the puppet theater, and of ancient stringed instruments like the *koto*. The majority are craftsmen-artists: the potters, lacquer-makers, woodworkers, weavers, paper makers, swordsmiths, and silk-dyers like Komiya.

Today, living throughout Japan are 66 national treasures, 59 men and seven women, who receive an annual stipend of 1.5 million yen, or about \$7,500. They exhibit their crafts at home and abroad, sell their work to private customers at very high prices, contribute their time and talent generously to the state or to foreign countries, by demonstrations and interviews, and they train apprentices to succeed them.

Well aware of their special importance, they embody a dignity that rises above seemingly simple, repetitive crafts that require more physical labor than imaginative artistry. They are admired in Japan by devotees of a refined way of life that is beyond the interest and the pocketbook of most Japanese. Their impact abroad is immeasurable since they represent a Japan that is precious and quaint, the antithesis of precision technology. They are anachronisms of culture, but they also keep the past alive in a country that tries to forget it.

Another Living National Treasure, 84-year-old Masahiko Katori, has been making Buddhist temple bells for 34 years. With his father, who was a university professor and an honored bell-maker, Katori began to work to restore the bells to the temples of Japan. During World War II all the temples donated the big metal objects to the government for the war effort. Katori's father died after they had made only 23 bells together, but the son finished the work. He has signed and cast 108 bronze bells for temples all over Japan.

He has also created a resonant bell for San Diego, California, as a gift from Yokohama, its sister city.



Yasutake Komiya

This January, Katori sent a bell to the University of British Columbia in Vancouver, a gesture of friendship to Canada where his son-in-law serves as a diplomat. He will donate another bell to the Museum of Fine Arts in Boston after the completion of a spring exhibition tour of major American cities.

One of his favorite bells he gave to Hiroshima, the city destroyed in the atomic bombing. Called the "Bell of Peace," it is inscribed with the Japanese word *hewa*, or peace. Once a year, on August 6, it is struck, officially, by a victim of the bombing.

Noting that the inscription on another bell calls the sound "the voice of Buddha," Katori admitted: "After beginning to make bells, I became religious. Making

bells requires the cooling down of one's mind."

Unlike Western bells with their flaring base and consequently higher-pitched sound, Katori's temple bells are almost barrel-shaped but narrower at the top than at the bottom. They may be taller than a man or as short as a 3-year-old child. Their shape and placement in the landscape determine the quality of sound, which at best is deep and resonant.

"The best part of the work is making the bells," Katori said. "I like working in hard materials," he added.

He also makes small objects in bronze: vases, ornaments, altar objects, at smaller prices, yet a bell for a private garden may cost about 3 million yen.

For bell-making, Katori first visits the site to view the setting for the bell. Then after speaking with the priests or others who have commissioned the work, he designs the shape on long drawing paper figuring dimensions and sketching the embellishments. Finally, he goes to a factory outside of Tokyo to cast it. Katori is involved in the whole process, which takes about six months.

"He is a real bell-maker," said his wife Fusae. "In fire, mud and sweat."

Designated a Living National Treasure in 1977, Katori is the only bell-maker so honored. Although he has three sons and a daughter, none is following his profession. Katori is teaching his students to follow him.

"It is my most important job now," he said.

Each day at noon, and also for interested visitors, the bell-maker goes into the garden of his home in residential Tokyo, to strike his bronze bell with a heavy pine log. On New Year's Eve, neighbors of the Katoris are invited over to help sound the bell the required 108 times to bring in the New Year.

Just outside Tokyo, in the garden of Yasutake Komiya, the *Edo-komon* dyer, are three old stone lanterns, one covered with the falling snow. It seems natural that the "treasures" admire and collect many of the traditional arts. Komiya's Japanese-style house contains lovely pieces of Bizen pottery made by another treasure and a tea bowl

by the late Shoji Hamada, one of the most famous of the former "treasures." They were gifts to Komiya.

"Without a kind of exchange among ourselves, we wouldn't be able to afford them," Komiya laughed.

Sitting on a tatami mat, Komiya displays the stencils from Ise, the Grand Shrines area of Japan, which he uses to recreate the Edo patterns on crepe-silk. Cut on Japanese paper, the special *washi*, the stencils are of precise, small geometric shapes that are hard to produce.

"Those people who are wearing kimonos nowadays have very particular tastes. They want the unusual, a pattern that shows skill, not the flashy, bigger designs. I don't know why it was necessary though to make such delicate designs," he said, holding up the old stencil patterns.

Historically, the samurai class, or warriors, competed for intricate patterns, often based on their family crests, which were not permitted to be used by commoners. When the ban against them was lifted at the end of the Edo Period, *Edo-komon*, with its fine interweaving of lines and dots, became popular with all classes.

One reason Komiya was selected as a Living National Treasure, he believes, is that he was able to capture the essence of the old patterns. He uses the antique, subdued patterns — but chemical dyes — to create a variety of colors. A small group of skilled craftsmen work with him producing pastel silk bolts, which range in price from \$800 to \$2,500.

"Edo-komon is not an individual work," Komiya said. "It involves many people who must be really good. Nobody equals my workers in techniques and skills."

"Making kimonos is such hard work that it's not the kind of job one likes doing," he admitted.

"I'm just like a horse running like mad trying to get something better and more delicate than anyone else. But I do find joy in making kimono silk for women."

Komiya is both frank and self-effacing. His modesty may be part of the Japanese craftsman's traditional attitude toward his complex work.



Masahiko Katori

"It's nothing special," Komiya said.

Komiya's father "pulled" him into *Edo-komon* dyeing when he was 15 or 16 years old. Then, after the war in which he served as a soldier, it was the only way to earn a living, he admitted. It was also, he said, easier than examinations.

His own son has agreed, for he has been working with Komiya for 11 years since he was 15, when his compulsory schooling was completed.

Proudly, Komiya shows a new pattern that his 26-year-old son has created in the *komon* manner. In its geometric pattern, reflecting the wooden slats of Kyoto, it is akin to an Edo print.

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Sawako Ariyoshi: Portrait of a Popular Writer



Sawako Ariyoshi

TOKYO — Sawako Ariyoshi is called Japan's "leading woman writer," and certainly one of its most popular authors. At 51, she has been writing novels and plays for 27 years, but she is uncertain of the exact numbers.

"I don't know how many I've written," she said during an interview in her modern home in western Tokyo. "I'm writing 27 years. That's my answer."

In those 27 years she has written historical novels, social-problem novels, mysteries and plays, which she also directs. Her novels have been translated into Chinese, Russian, Dutch, German, French, Spanish, Portuguese, and finally, in 1978 and 1980, into English.

If one considers only her two most-translated novels, "The Doctor's Wife" and "The River Ki," she seems to be the Japanese counterpart of the West's woman's movement writer, but she denies it. Set in Japan's recent past, these two books, both distributed in English by Kodansha International, show the role of women in a society controlled first by men, then in the family by the mother-in-law.

"My grandmother and my mother were famous fighters in the woman's movement in Japan, but I think differently," she claimed. "Man works hard; woman doesn't. That's paradise."

As a hard-working woman, Ariyoshi also has a social conscience approaching Rachel Carson's sensibility and Upton Sinclair's melodrama. Her extremely popular 1973 novel, "The Twilight Years," concerned the problems of caring for the aged in Japan; "Compound Pollution" (1975) dramatized a different domestic issue, the use of agricultural chemicals and food additives. Both are being translated into English for release later this year along with the historical novel "The Diary of Princess Kazu" and the contemporary "Bad Woman."

"Ariyoshi works in two different fields," said Donald Keene, professor of Japanese literature at Columbia University in New York City and part-time resident in Tokyo. "Contemporary problems, like that of the taboo subject on Japan's old people and traditional, historical subjects. She does tremendous research and she is a very skilled writer with a wonderful eye for details, for catching typical things and giving a feeling of reality. She is an immensely popular writer."

While her instinct for what is

readable is keen, Ariyoshi's forte lies in the drama created by characters in conflict and the rub of antagonistic social mores. Her women suffer from jealousy, humiliation and devotion to husband and children, yet they act as strong individuals compared to the men who seem simply to accept the superiority of being born male.

"I never write a love story," Ariyoshi insisted. "There are more important things to write about."

"How many kinds of literature are there in Japan?" she wonders. "Only two. One is well-done, the other is not."

She also is associated with the theater. That began after her graduation from college when she managed an actress who made rare appearances in the all-male Kabuki theater. She became fascinated by Kabuki and historical Japan in general, an affection that was reflected in "Belladonna," an early novel.

Although Ariyoshi writes almost as many plays as she does novels, she identifies herself most closely with the novel. A novel takes 10 years to "prepare" in terms of research and subconscious pondering, she says. The actual writing takes a year or less. She writes mornings, 10 pages, or sides, by hand, the usual Japanese manner, and for perhaps only five days a month.

"It's bad for my health to write more," she said. "When I wake up and begin to write, I become the person in my story. I become everybody, all the characters. It's exhausting, but a novelist can write anything about human beings."

"In writing novels I don't think about readers, but in writing plays I think about the audience and the actors. I take more time to write a novel," she admitted, and repeated a favorite comparison: "The novel is like a husband; the play is like a lover. With the novel I can stay many, many hours, but the stage-run in our country is short, only one month."

Married and divorced after two years in the 1960s, Ariyoshi has an 18-year-old daughter who is a university student in literature. Ariyoshi, her daughter and her 30-year-old mother live together in her large house, a conjunction of three generations of women, which imitates the situation in her novel "The River Ki."

"Ariyoshi is my father's name. I didn't have time to take a pen name. My daughter hates it, and when she was in elementary school she cried because her textbook contained two of my stories. I went to the school and said, 'I must change schools, my daughter is unhappy.' The teacher said, 'We'll just change the textbook.' She grinned in recounting the anecdote. "We call my mother 'Victoria' because she is strong and intellectual."

Born in 1931 in Wakayama City, near the ancient capital of Nara, Ariyoshi has been traveling outside of Japan most of her life. Her father, an official of the pre-war Yokohama Specie Bank, was sta-

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JAPAN

Production of Big Motorcycles Continues to Drop

TOKYO — In the last two years, the recession has hit Japan's motorcycle industry hard. With more than 50 percent of output exported and high sales in developing countries, the second oil crisis was a major blow. By contrast, the first oil crisis in the mid-1970s saw motorcycle sales soar, as they were seen as an economical alternative to the passenger car.

But by 1981, the high rates of unemployment among the young, who are the main buyers of motorcycles, hit the industry hard. Nor was the situation helped by some local problems, such as the addition of VAT to motorcycles in Britain at a time of flagging sales.

Thus, whereas Japan's motorcycle industry produced 8.79 million motorcycles in 1980, output was down to less than 7.1 million in 1982. This year, an increase in output to around 7.6 million to 7.7 million is seen.

Yamaha, which was expanding at a very fast rate and seemed set to catch Honda in sales volume in Japan, was hardest hit. The sudden downturn came just as big stocks of new machines, leading in new technology, were being built up.

But as Yamaha was concentrating on increased volume, so Honda was completely redesigning its range in a revolutionary way, and as a result has increased its ascendancy in many sectors of the market.

But although all the glamour is centered on big motorcycles, the high volume is in mopeds and scooters with engines of under 50cc. These account for almost 50 percent of motorcycle production and showed an 11-percent increase last year. Yamaha opened up this market when it introduced its Passol and Passola a few years ago, but Honda hit back with the Tact and then the Spacy and Lead scooters. Meanwhile, Suzuki has made a determined effort with its new Gemma, so that there is now a bewildering range of mopeds available. Some are very light, more like bicycles with engines, others are scooters, while Honda even produces two different three-wheeler mopeds.

Also a recent development are the 50cc motorcycles that look like miniature racers, and whose engines have similar characteristics. But this trend toward motorcycles that look like racing machines and whose engines are supposed to be almost as powerful, extends right up the range, as the four Japanese companies compete desperately for sales. In this race, the tiny European makers and Harley-Davidson of the United States are just bystanders.

Again, it is Honda, reputedly having "had enough of Yamaha's challenge" that seems to have gone furthest in trying to offer just about every type of motorcycle it can — but with the accent on high performance. For example, last year it introduced a V-twin four-stroke 250cc machine to compete with the classic Yamaha RD250 (RZ250 in Japan). Both these are water-cooled, like racing machines. But then this year, Honda has introduced a 250cc three-cylinder two-stroke machine, also with water-cooling, and a 400cc V-4 four-stroke.

The three-cylinder was intended to outperform the latest Yamaha, but in fact, since Yamaha has produced some new technology to increase the power output to 43 bhp, the 40 bhp Honda failed in one of its aims. Indeed, this machine is to some extent a case of the marketing people overcoming the better judgment of Honda's engineers, whose conviction is that the two-stroke is finished, owing to its high level of air pollutants and less docile power characteristics.

At the top of the range, the battle is also for maximum power output, and all the manufacturers have resorted to turbochargers to produce "megabikes" with tremendous power but not necessarily good performance characteristics and roadholding.

Indeed, the Japanese industry is currently entering an era when it could do immense damage to the motorcycle market or could be on the threshold of great things. If it becomes involved in a senseless power race — and there are very strong signs that this has already started — accidents will increase and the industry will earn itself a bad name.

On the other hand, though, some of the new motorcycles are rewriting the book of engine technology. For example, Honda's VF400, with a power output of 53 bhp at 11,500 rpm — the level of a racer of this size not so long ago — can be ridden through crowded streets at a snail's pace with ease. Yet, on the open road, it soon accelerates up to 160 kilometers an hour (100 mph), with a top speed in excess of 190 km/h (almost 120 mph), and handling to suit. All this means that this 400cc machine has the performance of a 750cc machine of a few years ago, and the 650cc is the equal of an old 1000cc machine.

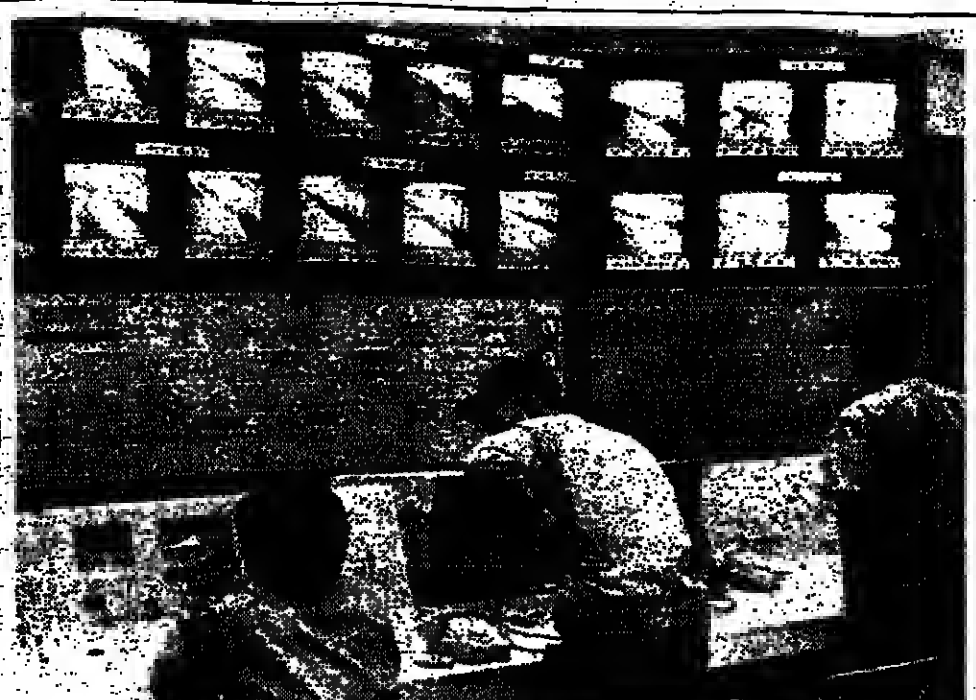
In fact, this development, which for once is as sensational as the advertisements suggest, may rescue the Japanese from a threat hanging over their heads — namely the U.S.

International Trade Commission's demand for a 50-percent tariff on Japanese motorcycles of over 700cc capacity. Honda and Kawasaki may escape the full weight of this threat because they assemble large

motorcycles in the United States, but, if enacted, the only answer will be smaller motorcycles. That would be especially bad news for Yamaha, which has just introduced the Venture, a 1200cc V-4 cylinder

tourer built specifically for the U.S. market. But so dynamic is the Japanese motorcycle industry that many expect it to surmount that or any other measure.

— JOHN HARTLEY



TRAIN CONTROL — It may look like part of an airport control tower, but this scene at Kobe's Port Island is the computer control room of a train system. The trains have no drivers, but are directed by technicians using computerized system.

An Error in Translation Resounds Loudly in Tokyo

WASHINGTON — The most famous phrase of Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone's most controversial pronouncement about his military aims for his country was not actually uttered at the time by Mr. Nakasone.

It was the colorful interpolation by his official English-language translator, who was dealing extemporaneously with Mr. Nakasone's staccato language on a complex subject.

At the Washington Post breakfast last Jan. 18, Mr. Nakasone was quoted as saying that Japan should become "an unsinkable aircraft carrier" (in Japanese, *fuchin kubo*) to defend against penetration by the Soviet Backfire bomber. What he actually said, according to a subsequent close inspection of the tape recording, was that the Japanese islands should be an *okina kaku bakan* (big aircraft carrier).

To the Western ear, the difference between an "unsinkable" carrier and a "big" carrier is not so great, but for Japanese the difference is much greater.

The editor of the Japan Times, Kiyooki Murata, wrote that for older Japanese *fuchin kubo* is reminiscent of the patriotic phrases applied to "unsinkable" aircraft carriers and battleships of the Imperial Japanese Navy in World War II — before the craft were sunk under U.S. assault. Moreover, the phrase also evokes a heavily armed Japan, bristling with modern weapons, according to Mr. Murata, an odious concept for most Japanese.

Fuchin kubo became the headline summary for all of the controversial views expressed by Mr. Nakasone in the Washington Post breakfast. The prime minister has been depicted at the helm of the "unsinkable aircraft carrier" in countless editorial cartoons in the Japanese press.

— DON OBERDORFER

A Debate on Society Grows

(Continued from Page 95)

outlay equivalent to 4 to 5 times their yearly earnings.

Improved land, which has an average cost of \$200 to \$250 a square foot, accounts for about 70 percent of the cost of residential property.

This situation has contributed to the increase in the number of housewives who have gone to work to help out with family finances. A recent survey showed that wives whose husbands are in the 35 to 39 age bracket are contributing an average of about 8 percent to the family income.

This penetration of the labor market by women is shown in Ministry of Labor statistics, which indicate that in the 1975-1980 period the number of working women increased by 1.3 percent, compared with an increase rate of 0.7 percent for men.

Of the women thus employed, 27 percent were in manufacturing industries while 69 percent were in tertiary industries where part-time and easy-to-find jobs predominate. Of these, 46 percent were under 35 years old, compared with 54 percent above that age. Married women, including widows, constituted 9 percent of those employed.

There were 9.13 million working women in 1975. Their number has grown to 13.91 million in 1982.

Besides the women who seek work to augment the family income there are those who do so to escape boredom once their children have reached school age.

With wives having the responsibility of bringing up the children, there has been a corresponding erosion of the father figure among the younger generation.

It is to this growing abandonment by fathers of their role of counselor and disciplinarian that sociologists trace the emergence of a generation that is less obedient, less considerate, more self-centered and materialistic.

The disclosure early this year that half of the nation's crimes are now committed by juveniles, with

14-year-olds being the worst offenders, startled the Japanese public who basked in the belief that their society remained highly law-abiding.

But even more shocking was the revelation that last year 843 attacks against teachers, principally by junior-high pupils, had been recorded.

By tradition, based on Confucian teachings, children were required to respect, even revere, their teachers in the same manner they did their fathers and elders.

These attacks, in which knives, swords and baseball bats were used, resulted in injuries to 1,026 teachers, while 8,172 school pupils were taken into police custody.

Among the other offenses, for which 232,000 youngsters were arrested, were 1,879 charged with felonies that included 76 murders.

Education Minister Mitsuo Setoyama has laid the blame for this upsurge in wayward youths squarely on the policies followed by the Allied Occupation authorities between 1945 and 1951.

"It was Occupation policy to destroy Japanese morality, traditions, customs and habits," he said. "There isn't a single book nowadays that teaches children to revere their parents because the Occupation policies ruled that it was wrong to do so."

Meanwhile, these developments have led sociologists to speculate on the possibility that a new breed of Japanese is in the making — a kind that will be unable to adapt to existing social institutions.

They foresee the emergence of young people who will be unfit for sustained group cooperation, from which is derived the strength of Japan's social, economic and political institutions.

Should this happen, it is in the economy that the impact will be particularly felt. For, as one sociologist put it, it could spell the end of the Japanese worker who toils not for his own sake but for that of his company, as he does today.

A U.S.-Japan Trade Crisis Is Averted

(Continued from Page 85)

budget including a defense increase of 6.5 percent, less than Washington wanted to see but more than nearly any other account of an austere financial plan.

With that budget under debate in the Diet, there is no immediate likelihood of further practical steps to accelerate the Japanese military buildup.

It seems likely, however, that in order to pursue his policies in months to come Mr. Nakasone will have to breach the politically sensitive ceiling on military spending of one percent of Japanese gross national product.

Such action is likely to generate even more controversy in Tokyo, but Washington officials consider next year's Japanese budget a vital test of Mr. Nakasone's ability to deliver.

Another likely indicator of the practical consequences of Mr. Na-

kasone's policies is the course of the forthcoming talks between U.S. and Japanese officials on Tokyo's role in protecting the sea lanes near Japan. Mr. Nakasone, while in Washington, endorsed his predecessor's aim of defending important sea lanes of communications near Japan out to a distance of 1,000 nautical miles.

In the United States, meanwhile, the second thoughts about the Japanese military buildup have begun to crop up, particularly in business circles. A sign of this was the Business Week cover story of the March 14 issue on "Rearming Japan," which reported: "U.S. businessmen are wondering if Japan will repeat its successes in exporting autos, television sets, semiconductors, and VCRs with a new series of military exports... Others fear that the technology the U.S. transfers to Japan for a military buildup may return home in commercial goods."

Stagnant Growth, Interest Rates Harm Economy

(Continued from Page 75)

percent, few abroad will shed tears over Japan's problems. But by Japanese standards the problems are real and growing.

One solution, of course, would be for Japan to get rid of its export-or-perish mentality and to promote more efficiency, and thus growth, in its backward service sector, in particular its medieval distribution industries. But given the conservatism of Japan's domestic planners, for whom an economy consists only of manufactures and ideally manufactured exports, the change will not come easily.

That bastion of conservative big business, the Keidanren, has put it on official record that Japan's economy is now at the crossroads and will have to put up with low growth for far into the foreseeable future. People do not want any more manufactures, it said, forgetting that services are the mainstay of an advanced economy.

The alternative is to get rid of the concern over increased deficit spending. Some say that given the particular conditions found in Japan, that concern may be unduly pessimistic.

But the first-place, much of the deficit has come from past spending on public works. New highways, ports and railways increase future productivity and so ultimately repay the borrowings that financed them. Given the still relatively low level of social infrastructure in Japan such spending is also desirable socially.

The other point is that, given the very high level of savings in Japan, such spending is also desirable simply to prevent the economy from going into a tailspin. Japanese individuals have traditionally saved up to 20 percent of their income. Japanese enterprises in the past were willing borrowers and investors of this money.

But today they borrow and invest only half of this sum. The rest is borrowed and either invested or spent by the government, and if the government were suddenly to stop this activity the nation would be flooded with surplus funds.

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JAPAN

Tourism: 1982 Figures Indicate a Boom

By Coralie Curtin

TOKYO—At one time the only people who came to visit Japan were either the very wealthy, "doing" the exotic Far East, or diplomats. But Japan now attracts large numbers of businessmen and increasing numbers of tourists.

No longer a dim and distant dream, Japan is a relatively easy destination for a tourist, and with new air routes to Japan opening up all the time, it is likely to become even easier. Last year an unprecedented 1.8 million foreigners visited Japan, up 13.5 percent from 1981. More than half of these visitors were tourists.

Surprisingly, visitors from the United States, normally a stable tourist market for Japan, shot up 16 percent to around 410,000, a fact that the Japan National Tourist Organization attributes largely to the weakness of the yen against the dollar in 1982.

"The U.S. is a mature market for us, and normally we compete with Hong Kong to attract American visitors," said Hisao Hara of JNTO's planning and research department. "But last year for the first time U.S. visitors topped the 400,000 mark, while Hong Kong only had 377,000. It was a miracle."

Americans actually make up

about 23 percent of visitors to Japan, Europeans about 18 percent. But by far the largest number — almost half, in fact — are other Asians, particularly from Taiwan and to a lesser extent, South Korea. The Taiwanese market has soared since 1979 when that country's government eased restrictions on overseas travel by its citizens.

South Korea has recently begun introducing similar moves, and in January this year lifted restrictions on people aged 50 or over making overseas pleasure trips.

"Like Taiwan, we're hoping South Korea's more liberal attitude towards overseas travel will create a lucrative market for Japan," said Mr. Hara.

However, South Korea is not quite so happy with the effect Japan is having on its citizens since it began easing restrictions. South

Koreans are returning from Japan loaded down with Japanese electronic and electrical appliances. Alarmed that this would hurt the domestic market, the Seoul government decided to restrict the amount of people that can bring back with them. South Koreans are now finding their electronic purchases being confiscated by customs and held in bonded warehouses.

Fortunately for Japan electronic gadgetry is not its only attraction. The so-called Golden Route, which takes in the shrines, temples, gardens and other delights of Tokyo, Kyoto, Nikko and Fuji-Hakone, is still the most popular destination for most tourists. The Cherry Blossom Festival in spring is a drawing card for both Japanese and tourists alike, and the renowned Japanese tea ceremony, flower arrangement, sumo wrestling, puppet theater and

other traditions remain as popular as ever.

However, in recent years Japan has been trying to include attractions other than the traditional ones and encouraging tourists into other areas of the country, such as Kyushu, in an attempt to widen the market.

"Japan is receiving more and more visitors from other countries, some returning for their second or third trip," said Mr. Hara. "We have to be able to offer them something new. In the past two or three years we've been promoting the Golden Route along with other areas to increase the scope available."

Hotels are springing up to meet increasing demand, the latest (open from March 7) being the Akasaka Prince Hotel in Tokyo providing 761 rooms.

Tanaka Case Strains Ruling Party

(Continued from Page 7S)

It was the support of the Tanaka faction that brought Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone to office, which brings up another element of Liberal Democratic concern.

Although Mr. Nakasone was simply following the rules of the system in apportioning the port-

folios in the cabinet he formed last November, he remains under suspicion for giving as many as seven to Tanaka faction members, including the key post of justice minister, whose authority over the nation's prosecutors enables him to intervene on behalf of a defendant.

All of which has contributed to the buildup of national suspense as the days and weeks move forward inexorably toward the district court verdict.

Of more immediate concern to the conservatives, however, is the impact of the Tanaka case on the local elections in April for governors, mayors and assemblymen and, more important, on the upper house elections in June.

Although Mr. Nakasone denies it, speculation persists he will dissolve the lower house and call for general elections to coincide with the upper house race to avoid being hampered by the Tanaka verdict, which most people assume will be guilty.

A guilty ruling would certainly help the opposition in its campaign to force Mr. Tanaka to resign.

Another weapon for the opposition is Mr. Nakasone's hawkish stance. After years of leadership by prime ministers guided by consensus and harmony, the LDP finds itself being led by a man whose tactics have been likened to a bull in a china shop.

There is general agreement that Mr. Nakasone's desire to have Japan play a more active role in international affairs has enhanced Japan's world stature.



The new Disneyland park with Tokyo bay in background.

First Disneyland Abroad Ready to Open

URAYASU — Japanese, young and old, are wild about Walt Disney — 200,000 a year visit the two Disney parks in the United States. Now they are getting their own Disneyland.

When it opens on April 15 on a landfill site in Tokyo Bay the new Disneyland will be the first Disney park located outside the United States. The enormous Japanese attraction to Disney items and Japan's rising standard of living were two main factors inducing Walt Disney Productions to open in Japan, according to Jack Myers, marketing director of Walt Disney Productions in Japan. At the Tokyo Disneyland there will not be any sushi or Japanese-style noodles. Only Western food such as hot dogs, Coke and ice cream, in addition to gourmet delicacies, will be served in the 27 eating spots located in the park.

Since April 1981, workers have been building Mickey Mouse's magic kingdom on a 40-hectare (114-acre) site of land reclaimed from Tokyo Bay. The park is 10 kilometers (6 miles) from central Tokyo.

Oriental Land, the owners of the Tokyo Disneyland, began talks with Walt Disney Productions in the early 1970s about opening a Disney park in Japan. A joint agreement was reached, Mr. Myers said, because "the Japanese standard of living was increasing so rapidly — as well as their leisure time — that Walt Disney Productions thought the greatest potential was here."

The \$450-million price tag of the Tokyo Disneyland, however, did not cost Walt Disney Productions one cent. But it stands to profit handsomely if the venture is successful

like the U.S. Disneyland, which had a combined total of 24 million visitors in 1981. It will get 10 percent of every admission fee and 5 percent of the revenue of the Tokyo Disneyland's 100 shops, restaurants and amusement rides.

To keep the rain off visitors, workers have built a giant spider-web steel and glass skylight that covers the "World Bazaar," an area known as "Main Street" at the U.S. Disneyland.

Driving by car from central Tokyo takes 20 minutes. The train from downtown Tokyo takes from 16 to 50 minutes, and from Urayasu station it is 20 minutes by shuttle bus to the park. A direct train service is not expected to be ready until the late 1980s.

—WALTER W. MILLER

Trade: Giant Shows It Can React With Agility

(Continued from Page 9S)

decreased that its "S" mark would no longer be required for metal hats, Japanese or foreign.

Such relatively trivial matters serve to exacerbate Japan's trade relationships not only with the United States but also with the EC.

Another factor is the wide perception gap that prevails between the Japanese and their Western trading partners on how accessible the Japanese market is to imports. Europeans point out that while 44 percent of the EC imports are manufactured goods, these constitute only 21 percent of Japan's imports and from that draw the conclusion that the Japanese market is closed to foreign products.

The Japanese contend that it is not so.

Illustrative of this difference in viewpoints is a story currently

making the rounds of Tokyo's diplomatic circles.

When Yoshiro Sakurachi, then the Japanese Foreign Minister, addressed the 87-country GATT organization in Geneva last November, he emphasized how much Japan had reduced its tariffs and other formal barriers, finally asserting that Japan now has "one of the most open markets in the world."

This remark, the story goes, first brought a shuffling of feet and then suppressed giggles in the closed-session audience. Casting diplomatic decorum aside, a number of assembled trade and foreign ministers began snickering openly to the dismay and embarrassment of Mr. Sakurachi and his aides.

The Western sentiment so clearly revealed in this reaction, coupled with the continued pressure exerted by the United States and the EC

on Japan calling for more wide-reaching concessions on imports, have given rise to signs of recalcitrance in Tokyo's establishment.

One exasperated business leader blurted out: "They're trying to tell us how we should wear our kimono."

Young Japanese bureaucrats, speaking privately, commonly refer to the EC countries as those "overdeveloped nations" and call the United States a "newly deteriorating country."

Even Mr. Yamanaka, the MITI minister who brought about the recent export restraint agreements with the EC and with the United States, has been quoted as saying: "We understand the U.S. situation but we are not a country to be ordered around by the U.S. We haven't forced Americans to buy Japanese cars."

Meanwhile, among the storm

clouds over the trade from is the continued American demand that Japan remove its quotas on the imports of beef and citrus fruit.

This has met with a consistent Japanese resistance, vigorously supported by the farm lobby in the ruling Liberal Democratic Party, whose electoral strength relies mainly on the agricultural vote.

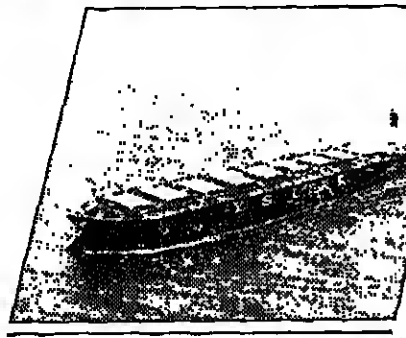
Also, the Japanese point out that U.S. Department of Agriculture statistics show that their country is already the largest buyer of U.S. agricultural products. In 1982, Japan purchased \$5.5 billion worth of agricultural products from the United States.

In 1980, Japan's share of American beef exports, at 57.6 percent, was the largest in the world.

Japan is also the largest importer of U.S. lemons and limes, grain sorghum, grapefruit, pork, corn and chicken.

—ROBERT Y. HORIGUCHI

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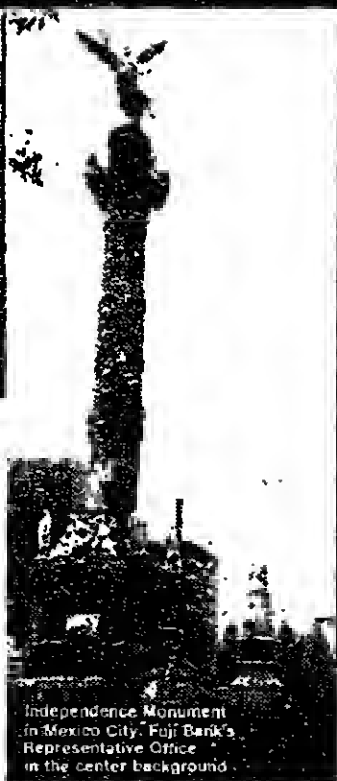
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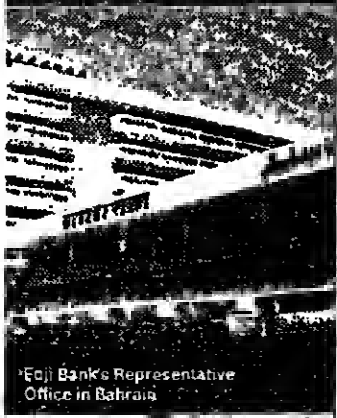
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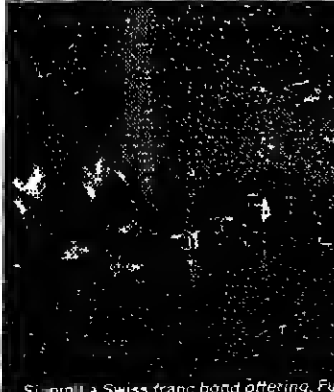
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Independence Monument in Mexico City, Fuji Bank's Representative Office in the center background.



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Q. 2 Of the companies checked, please indicate if you know their product names or business line.
Q. 3 Please check two companies which interest you most and list the reasons why in the space provided. Thank you.

	Q1	Q2	Q3
Asahi Optical Co.			
Brother Industries, Ltd.			
Cann, Inc.			
Casio Computer Co.			
C. Itah & Co.			
Fujitsu, Ltd.			
Hitachi, Ltd.			
Hitachi Shipbuilding & Engineering Co.			
Honda Motor Co.			
Victor Company of Japan (JVC)			
Kawasaki Kisen Kaisha, Ltd. ("K" Line)			
Kawasaki Steel Corp.			
Komatsu, Ltd.			
Konishiroku Photo Industry Co.			
Kubota, Ltd.			
Marubeni Corp.			
Metashita Electric Industrial Co.			
Mitsubishi Camera Co.			
Mitsubishi Corp.			
Mitsubishi Electric Corp.			
Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, Ltd.			
Mitsubishi Motors Corp.			
Mitsui & Co.			
Mitsui Engineering & Shipbuilding Co.			
Mitsui O.S.K. Lines, Ltd.			
Nichimen Corp.			

	Q1	Q2	Q3
Nippon Electric Co. (NEC)			
Nippon Kōkan K.K. (NKK)			
Nippon Steel Corp.			
Nippon Yusen K.K. (NYK Line)			
Nissan Motor Co.			
Nishin Iwai Corp.			
Okai Electric Industry Co.			
Olympus Optical Co.			
Pioneer Electronic Corp.			
Ricoh Co.			
Sanyo Electric Co.			
Seiko (K. Matsui & Co.)			
Sharp Corp.			
Shiseido Co.			
Silver Seiko, Ltd.			
Sony Corp.			
SORO Computer Systems, Inc.			
Sumitomo Corp.			
Sumitomo Metal Industries, Ltd.			
TDK Electronics Co.			
Tajima, Ltd.			
Toray Industries, Inc.			
Toshiba Corp.			
Toyo Kogyo Co.			
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Check one:
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Please mail this questionnaire to:

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EUROBONDS

By Carl Gewirtz

Lacking Trend, Investors Stay On Sidelines of Dollar Sector

PARIS — The dollar sector of the Eurobond market remained clogged last week.

Short-term interest rates were stuck where they have been, the U.S. Treasury's new Treasury Inflation-Protected Securities (TIPS) were less well received than many analysts had expected, the M-1 measure of the U.S. money supply edged ahead by \$4.8 billion and the Commerce Department forecast a robust rate of economic expansion for this year of close to 4 percent.

Discouraging the unwillingness of the Federal Reserve to push short-term rates lower, Salomon Brothers' economist Henry Kaufman said:

"The Fed is demonstrating that it is comfortable with the prevailing level of money rates. Thus, market participants no longer anticipate an imminent discount-rate reduction and are less willing to commit funds to longer maturities."

"The Fed's reluctance to risk greater credit accommodation may be due to a clearer assessment of the vigor of the current economic recovery, as well as the still uncertain outcome of the budget debate."

Overall, investors stayed on the sidelines, awaiting a clearer trend before committing their funds. The currency turmoil in Europe was no incentive to move out of the dollar as key European interest rates dropped substantially last week under the leadership of the Bundesbank. As a result, the Deutsche mark weakened against the dollar, ending the week unchanged from the level of a week earlier.

About the only surprise last week was how well the dollar sector of the Eurobond market held up relative to the performance of the New York bond market. No one was quite sure how to interpret this. Was it a harbinger that the prices of dollar Eurobonds this week would sag to catch up with New York, or was it an indication that New York was excessively gloomy?

In any event, bankers agreed that, as long as the new-issue calendar remains tight and the new issues that do come bear terms that are considered sensible, the dollar sector can limp along waiting for some signal to rally.

The \$100-million, seven-year issue for the Bank of Tokyo — sold at par bearing a coupon of 11 percent — was well received, as was the OCB's \$100-million paper priced to yield 11.22 percent, and the floating-rate note for Scandinavian Finance.

But the terms on Crocker's \$75 million of five-year notes, priced at par bearing a coupon of 10 1/2 percent, was considered too stingy, and Enso's \$50 million of seven-year paper, priced at 99 1/2 bearing a coupon of 11 1/4 percent, was rejected as too esoteric a credit.

Lethargic DM Market

From the DM market was lethargic, despite the widespread prediction that the mark was headed for a revaluation within the European Monetary System. A modest calendar was established Friday for the new issues to be marketed through April 14 — a mere 10 issues totaling 1.65 billion DM.

Bankers themselves were surprised at the slender volume and said that a number of potential issuers had decided to postpone offerings on the expectation that rates were bound to decline further. At the same time, there was no mad rush by investors to buy DM bonds.

The Bundesbank, in lowering its discount and Lombard rates one percentage point, warned Thursday that this rate cut was the limit of possible cuts in the foreseeable future. The discount rate at 4 percent now stands a mere 1 percentage point above the projected rate of inflation this year.

On Friday, however, Otto Schlecht, state secretary in the Economics Ministry, said that progress on inflation and West Germany's current-account surplus made new cuts possible in West German interest rates. But he gave no time frame for possible reductions.

Meanwhile, in both West Germany and the United States, officials await the long-for realignment of capital-market interest rates, bringing real interest down in line with the decline in inflation.

The DM issues on offer were received well without generating much excitement. Some specialists said the paper was bought by domestic investors attracted by yields higher than are available on the domestic market.

The last of the issues scheduled on the old calendar came to market Friday — Euratom's 150 million DM of 10-year bonds bearing a coupon of 7 1/4 percent and open pricing.

The first of the new calendar will be marketed Tuesday — the In-

(Continued on Page 17, Col. 3)

German Metal Firms May Face Major Strike

Reuters

BONN — The West German metal industry may face a major strike following the breakdown of wage negotiations, industry sources said Sunday.

The two sides called off further talks after the collapse Saturday of pay negotiations for 680,000 metal workers in Bavaria, which were expected to set the pace for settlements in other regions.

Hans Janssen, leader of the ZGM metal-workers union, said Sunday: "It now depends on the employers whether there will be a full-scale dispute — the strikes could last days, even weeks."

Strikes would be staged regionally, but would be accompanied by spontaneous work stoppages and demonstrations in other areas, Mr. Janssen said.

Rainer Hildman, the Bavarian employers' negotiator, has been offering a maximum 3 percent for 15 months — an effective 2.4 percent annual rise — and has accused IG Metall of unreasonable stubbornness.

But the union said employers are forcing workers into a situation where the only alternatives are strike or surrender, particularly

as the employers' position has been strengthened by the election victory of conservative parties early this month.

Tens of thousands of metal workers have staged daily "warning" strikes in the past three weeks to support the union's claim of at least 4 percent raises to offset its forecast of 4 to 4.5 percent inflation this year.

The employers' organization Gesamtmetall, using inflation forecasts of around 3 percent, said many firms would be forced to cut jobs if they accepted pay rises anywhere near 4 percent.

"IG Metall has shown it is willing, ready and able to achieve a settlement," Mr. Janssen said, referring to the only metal industry wage settlement made earlier this month — for the 119,000 workers of Volkswagen. That agreement provided for wage increases of 4 percent over 15 months, representing a 3.2 percent raise over 12 months.

Mr. Janssen said: "I simply cannot see why workers in other sectors of the metal industry — many of which are doing better than Volkswagen — should allow themselves to be bought off with less."

CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for Mar. 18, excluding bank service charges.

	\$	DM	FF	Y	£	S	Sc	DK	N
Australia	1.495	3.90	11.17	36.75	0.64	—	—	—	—
Belgium	47.15	70.75	17.05	47.75	3.77	—	—	—	—
Canada	2.29	3.45	—	34.50	1.64	—	—	—	—
France	1.48	3.90	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Germany	1.4355	21.465	59.73	20.95	—	—	—	—	—
Italy	1.495	3.90	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Japan	1.495	3.90	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Netherlands	1.495	3.90	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Spain	1.495	3.90	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sweden	1.495	3.90	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Switzerland	1.495	3.90	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
UK	1.495	3.90	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
US	1.495	3.90	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Source: 1.000 French L.

21 Commercial (1983) Amounts needed to buy one pound (1) units of 100 (2) units of 1,000



A technician at Hayashibara Biochemical Laboratories in Okayama, Japan, is holding a hamster being used in the manufacturing of interferon, the anticancer agent.

Japan Closing Biotech Gap

By Steve Lohr

New York Times Service

OKAYAMA, Japan — In a new red-brick research center here, 750 miles west of Tokyo, Hayashibara Biochemical Laboratories employs 50,000 hamsters — half the number of lab hamsters in the world, the company says — in an unusual process for producing interferon and other experimental substances.

Interferon's effectiveness as an anticancer agent is uncertain. One problem has been the difficulty of obtaining large quantities of it for clinical trials — a hindrance that the small Japanese concern's method may help solve.

"Hayashibara has developed a unique, Japanese way of producing interferon," said Dr. Keisaku Kono, head of a scientists' group advising the Ministry of Health and Welfare on interferon.

The Hayashibara approach involves injecting human cancer cells under the skin of the hamsters, which then produce interferon — a substance that occurs naturally in hamsters, humans and other animals — in an immunological reaction to the foreign cells.

The Hayashibara center, completed last December, is one of the more innovative examples of the research efforts now being made by more than 200 Japanese companies in the field of biotechnology.

Japan has trailed the United States in the advanced areas of biotechnology, such as gene-splicing and other techniques that allow scientists to change the genetic structure of organisms. Today, most analysts agree that Japan still lags behind, but that the gap is closing.

In late 1981, for example, a report by Bache Halsey Stuart Shields Japan said that Japanese biotechnology was about five years behind the sophisticated work done by American companies and universities.

"That five-year figure is no longer valid," said Darrel E. Whitten, an analyst for Bache in Tokyo. "The gap is probably only a few years now."

In the past few years, there has been what one analyst described as "a mass exodus" by chemical, pharmaceutical and food companies into biotechnology. Their activity was stepped up after the Japanese government eased restrictions last year on clinical testing for biotechnology-related developments.

The Japanese companies had been tethered, compared to their counterparts in the U.S. and Europe," one analyst noted.

According to a survey of more than 100 companies conducted last August by the Ministry of International Trade and Industry, private spending

(Continued on Page 17, Col. 1)

Bankers Fear Rescue Packages For 3 Latin States May Unravel

By Carl Gewirtz

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — A feeling of morose uneasiness is enveloping the syndicated loan market, with bankers worried that the debt rescue operations undertaken for Mexico, Brazil and Argentina are about to unravel.

The worries are fueled by the decline in the price of oil, which will cut Mexico's export-earning capacity. A wide selection of bankers believe that Mexico, which has already arranged \$5 billion in new money from bank lenders, will need to borrow at least as much again from banks before the year is out.

On Friday, Mexico officially asked its creditors for a new moratorium on capital payments on public-sector debt. The current, second moratorium had been scheduled to expire Wednesday. But as the formal agreement rescheduling \$20 billion of public-sector debt has still to be worked out, Mexico is seeking a new extension — until Aug. 15, the deadline set for a rescheduling accord in the agreement for a \$3-billion loan signed this month.

In the meantime, maturing debts are to be rolled over for 90 days at interest rates of 1/2 point over the London interbank offered rate or 3/4 point over the prime rate. When the rescheduling agreement is signed, extra payments will be made to bring interest payments from the last maturity date of each credit to 1 1/2 points over Libor or 1 1/4 points over the prime rate — the rates agreed upon in the rescheduling agreement.

Argentina and Brazil, in contrast to Mexico, stand to benefit from the reduction in the price of oil. But bankers worry that the economic targets set for those countries cannot be met. Argentina still has not signed the formal letter of intent with the International Monetary Fund needed to unlock the flow of funds from the IMF and commercial banks, and already many of the targets set in that letter — regarding inflation, wage rises — are widely considered unattainable.

Brazil's targets for reducing imports and expanding exports are also considered unrealistic, and bankers worry that as the goods and services package of debt reschedulings and new loans will need to be reconstructed.

"It's depressing to discover that all that work to put the salvage packages together may not have been enough after all," one banker said.

But officials dismiss this talk as one more evidence of the excessive mood changes of bankers. Said one senior monetary official:

"First there was the excessive pessimism of last August-September, when bankers viewed Mexico's call for a rescheduling as catastrophic. That gave way to the end-year euphoria that everything could be solved quickly. Well, it's not all solved and what you're hearing now may represent a more realistic view of the situation —

that the problems aren't going to disappear overnight and that there will be difficulties for some time. "If there is a recovery to the United States and Germany, things will begin to look brighter. In the meantime, bankers are impatient and uncertain... they want to see returns. But all we can say is that we're moving in the right direction."

That said, there is widespread concern about the interbank market, where banks borrow and lend to each other.

The fact that Banco Ambrosiano went bust with its Luxembourg affiliate owing substantial amounts of money borrowed in the interbank market created a disturbance. But the insistence in the Brazil rescheduling that interbank lines be

increased loan margins will apply only to new loans whereas the decline in dollar interest rates applies to all loans outstanding.

The slow pace of leading that the OECD remarked upon shows no immediate sign of changing. No major new business was announced last week.

Turkey opened talks with 12 banks about the possibility of a \$200-million loan. Morgan Guaranty, which hosted the meeting, said terms were not discussed. The meeting was used to provide potential lenders with updated economic data and projections for the rest of this year, which include a further halving of the nation's current-account deficit.

The Turks would like to have a seven-year loan and are offering to pay 1 1/2 points over Libor and a front-end fee of 1/4 percent. The possibility of alternate pricing using the prime rate as the base is under discussion.

Also under discussion and moving slowly is a \$1-billion loan for Nigeria, which would be used mostly to refinance and consolidate arrears, with only one-fourth of the total earmarked as new money. Nigeria would like this loan to run for three years.

The proposal has met a mixed reaction, one banker close to the deal remarked, and no one is even talking yet about what kind of spread Nigeria would need to pay. By contrast, banks are actively bidding to win the mandate to market a \$460-million loan for Svenska Petroleum. This will partially be a project loan, with an as yet undetermined portion of the loan to be repaid from the revenues from the oil field to be developed with this money. It is also still unclear whether the nonproject portion of the loan will be guaranteed by the government.

A Svenska official said a decision on the final shape should be made "within the next few weeks."

The \$500-million loan for Greece announced a week ago appears to be on track, with the 10 lead managers seeking to expand the management by offering \$15-million underwritings to 10 other banks. They are being offered an underwriting fee of 1/16 percent and a fee of 0.45 percent on the amount they actually take on their own books.

Bank of America Asia, the coordinating bank running the book on the \$500-million loan for the Korea Exchange Bank, correcting the comment in this space last week, notes that the loan was fully underwritten by the 10 lead banks. The underwriters had hoped to have in place a second-tier management group of 10 banks underwriting \$25 million each before general syndication began.

However, this was not achieved and syndication began with only seven co-managers on board. By last week, this number had been raised to nine and BA Asia officials were confident that they would have their targeted 10th co-manager by the time the loan is closed this week.

Dealers Predict Chaos On Currency Markets

Reuters

FRANKFURT — Foreign-exchange dealers said Sunday that they expected chaos Monday on the currency markets after European finance ministers failed over the weekend to agree on a realignment of the European Monetary System.

Commercial banks in Frankfurt are expected to be open for business, even though the finance ministers ordered the official currency markets to close while the negotiations continue.

The official markets, which consist essentially of a brief period of specialized trading on the stock exchanges, normally have little impact on the much larger amount of business done between private banks. But dealers in Frankfurt said that closing the markets would leave banks drifting.

"I do not know whether I will be able to find anyone to do business

with," said one senior dealer. Another said: "I don't know what to expect tomorrow. The market is bound to be in chaos."

Closing the markets will place all currencies into a free float. For the weaker ones, this could prove to be a free fall, the dealers said.

They said that, if the ministers failed again to reach an agreement Monday, the EMS — a system that keeps eight European currencies trading within narrow bounds — could collapse.

In recent weeks, as tension in the EMS has risen, central banks of member countries have stepped in to support the weaker currencies when all other buyers disappeared. The Bundesbank of West Germany spent 9.3 billion Deutsche marks (\$3.9 billion) in the first two weeks of March propping up the French and Belgian francs, the Irish pound

and Danish krone as they fell to their lowest points in EMS levels.

A Bundesbank spokesman said he believed that the ministers' decision to close the currency markets would mean that no official currency fixing would occur in Frankfurt.

Dealers said the central banks would also probably refrain from intervening in trading between banks. This could make the effective change in parity between the currencies larger than that which appeared to be under discussion by the finance ministers in Brussels, the dealers said.

In Amsterdam, Dutch bankers said the French franc might fall dramatically in what was certain to be confused trading Monday.

In Brussels, Belgian National Bank sources said the bank was unlikely to intervene on foreign-exchange markets Monday.

U.K. Move Expected to Test Strength of OPEC Accord

By Bob Haggerty

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — OPEC's fragile accord is likely to face its first major test in the next week or so, when Britain makes a new pricing proposal for its oil.

A week after the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries agreed to cut its benchmark price by \$5, to \$29 a barrel, the prospects for avoiding a price collapse remain hazy.

Oil executives and analysts generally are skeptical about OPEC's ability to defend its prices by holding down production. But few are willing to make predictions.

The confused outlook puts the British government in a particularly delicate situation. Britain has insisted that it is not about to let down its Western allies by continuing with OPEC to prop up prices.

But its cautious approach on pricing indicates that it does not want to start a price war either.

Last month, after weeks of prodding from customers, the state-owned British National Oil Corp. proposed a price cut of \$3, to \$30.50, for key North Sea crudes. Now BNOC is almost certain to propose a deeper cut, in light of OPEC's decision. The problem is finding a level low enough to satisfy customers but not so low as to provoke a sudden drop in oil prices worldwide. Speculation about BNOC's likely choice centers on \$29.50 to \$30 a barrel.

Once Britain moves, the reaction from Nigeria will offer a clue on whether OPEC can hang together. Nigeria is probably more exposed to competition from outside OPEC than is any other member of the

exporter group. Its Bonny Light crude, priced at \$30 under the OPEC accord, competes head-on in Western Europe and North America with similar oil from Britain and Norway.

OPEC's Middle East producers, by contrast, have more shelter from the free market because they sell more oil through long-term contracts. These are often linked with agreements to return the favor by buying products from the oil-importing nation. Such agreements make oil importers less likely to switch suppliers every time that a temporary bargain shows up.

Aside from Britain and Norway, OPEC faces tough competition from the Soviet Union, which last week cut the price of its Urals crude to \$28 a barrel.

As usual, many oilmen say, the key to whether OPEC's price-propping efforts can withstand such competition is the group's biggest producer, Saudi Arabia. The Saudi oil minister, Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani, agreed last week to hold down Saudi output until demand recovers. "The question is, how low will the market force him to go and is he prepared to go there?" a crude-oil supply manager for a major U.S. oil company said last week.

OPEC has never been good at controlling output, but some oilmen say the threat of a price collapse might concentrate the oil producers' minds wonderfully. "These chaps really do want to make this one work," a British oil executive said, "because they don't have too many more chances."

Alvin Silber, an oil analyst at

Dean Witter Reynolds in New York, asserted that "the Saudis and their friends" had a good chance of defending the \$29 benchmark around which other official OPEC prices are aligned. "You'd have to give it more time before you dismiss it," he said.

Aside from OPEC, oil executives are looking at other improvisables.

For instance, it is impossible to say how much of the decline in oil demand over the past three years has been due to recession and how much reflects conservation measures and substitution of other energy sources.

Home owners who installed better insulation when oil prices were soaring are not likely to rip it out when prices fall; such conservation amounts to a permanent loss in demand. Nor are factories that switched to coal able to switch back to oil immediately.

Another big question is inventories. Many analysts say oil companies' inventories are at or near historic lows. What the analysts do not know is whether oil companies are willing to live with significantly smaller safety margins now that many expect oil to remain plentiful for years.

The supply manager at a big British oil company said the only major threat he could see to supplies in the near future was the chance that a revolution in Saudi Arabia could cut off exports from the kingdom. An American oilman agreed: "If we lost Iran tomorrow, or Iraq tomorrow, I think we'd hardly miss it."

This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

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	High	Low	Last	Chg.
63	26 1/2	24 1/2	26 1/2	+1 1/2
35	20 1/2	18 1/2	20 1/2	+2
165	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	- 1/4
34	28	30	28	
x2	20	20	20	
34	12 1/4	12	12 1/4	
200	35	37 1/2	37 1/2	+ 1/2
473	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	+ 1/2
27 1/2	35	34 1/2	34 1/2	- 1/2
5	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	
8	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	

Sales in				Net	Sales in			
100s	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge	100s	High	Low	Close

1000	2000	3000	4000	5000	6000	7000	8000	9000	10000
1001	2001	3001	4001	5001	6001	7001	8001	9001	10001
1002	2002	3002	4002	5002	6002	7002	8002	9002	10002
1003	2003	3003	4003	5003	6003	7003	8003	9003	10003
1004	2004	3004	4004	5004	6004	7004	8004	9004	10004
1005	2005	3005	4005	5005	6005	7005	8005	9005	10005
1006	2006	3006	4006	5006	6006	7006	8006	9006	10006
1007	2007	3007	4007	5007	6007	7007	8007	9007	10007
1008	2008	3008	4008	5008	6008	7008	8008	9008	10008
1009	2009	3009	4009	5009	6009	7009	8009	9009	10009
1010	2010	3010	4010	5010	6010	7010	8010	9010	10010
1011	2011	3011	4011	5011	6011	7011	8011	9011	10011
1012	2012	3012	4012	5012	6012	7012	8012	9012	10012
1013	2013	3013	4013	5013	6013	7013	8013	9013	10013
1014	2014	3014	4014	5014	6014	7014	8014	9014	10014
1015	2015	3015	4015	5015	6015	7015	8015	9015	10015
1016	2016	3016	4016	5016	6016	7016	8016	9016	10016
1017	2017	3017	4017	5017	6017	7017	8017	9017	10017
1018	2018	3018	4018	5018	6018	7018	8018	9018	10018
1019	2019	3019	4019	5019	6019	7019	8019	9019	10019
1020	2020	3020	4020	5020	6020	7020	8020	9020	10020
1021	2021	3021	4021	5021	6021	7021	8021	9021	10021
1022	2022	3022	4022	5022	6022	7022	8022	9022	10022
1023	2023	3023	4023	5023	6023	7023	8023	9023	10023
1024	2024	3024	4024	5024	6024	7024	8024	9024	10024
1025	2025	3025	4025	5025	6025	7025	8025	9025	10025
1026	2026	3026	4026	5026	6026	7026	8026	9026	10026
1027	2027	3027	4027	5027	6027	7027	8027	9027	10027
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1029	2029	3029	4029	5029	6029	7029	8029	9029	10029
1030	2030	3030	4030	5030	6030	7030	8030	9030	10030
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1098	2098	3098	4098	5098	6098	7098	8098	9098	10098
1099	2099	3099	4099	5099	6099	7099	8099	9099	10099
1100	2100	3100	4100	5100	6100	7100	8100	9100	10100



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1. The first step in the process of identifying a problem is to determine the nature of the problem. This involves gathering information about the problem and its context. The next step is to define the problem in terms of specific, measurable, achievable, relevant, and time-bound (SMART) objectives. This step is crucial because it helps to focus the effort on solving the problem and avoids wasting resources on irrelevant issues. The third step is to identify the causes of the problem. This involves analyzing the problem and its context to determine the underlying factors that are contributing to the problem. The fourth step is to develop a plan of action. This involves identifying the steps that need to be taken to solve the problem and assigning responsibility for each step. The fifth step is to implement the plan. This involves carrying out the steps that have been identified in the plan. The sixth step is to evaluate the results. This involves monitoring the progress of the plan and assessing the impact of the actions taken. The final step is to review the process. This involves reflecting on the experience and identifying lessons learned for future use.

RLICp AS	33	71%	119%	119%	-
RSR Cp	78	5	5	5	-
Reddy c	420	22%	25	25%	2%
RedTC 6	1265	124	1%	11%	1%
Redice	1474	77%	6%	6%	6%
RopenCp	124	77%	77%	77%	-
RemFile 85	34	14%	14%	14%	14%

Raymen	202	207 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2
Raypak	202	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2 - 7 1/2
Raypack 9	205	7	6 1/2	6 1/2
Restaur	48	7 1/2	5 1/2	7 1/2
REIN P L4	12	13 1/4	13 1/4	15 - 17 1/2
Reolen 70	18	16 1/2	15	7 1/2 + 1 1/2
Reolint	15	7 1/2	7	7 1/2 + 1 1/2

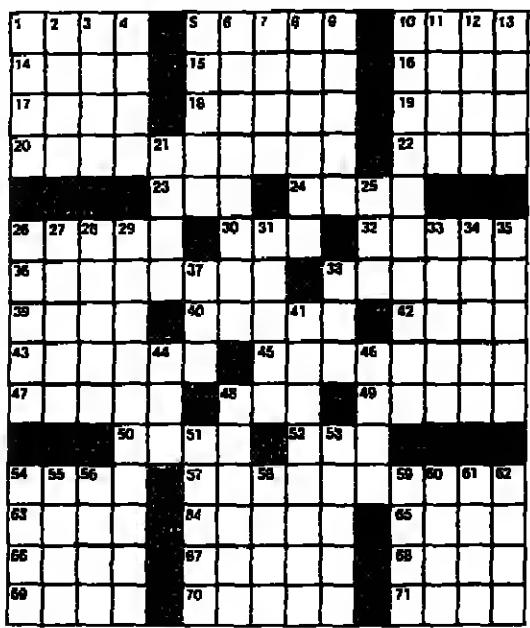
	2001	1999	1997	1995
RspAuto	169	992	994	944 +
RspInc	148	1292	11	1124 +
RspInd	258	1214	1224	1214
RspUrb	47	298	212	24
RspTU wt	98	94	94	94 +
RspTU un	20	392	392	392

Robbly 55	2	17%	162	174
Robbly 100	283	24	224	238
Robbly 110	97	11.15	104	114
Robbly 120	85	8%	87	88
Robbly 130	1330	11%	1371	1412
Robbly 140	43	27	3577	37

RYAN	63	81%	84%	85%
SABHARWAL	2200	77%	115%	124%
SAI	2792	94%	74%	74%
SAI UN	58	5%	4%	5%
SALON	KOR	15	15	15
SEITCHIK	657	22%	22%	22%
SEITZ				



CROSSWORD



ACROSS

1 Boast
5 — out
10 Drop of liquid
14 Arizona Indian
15 Communi-
cations,
collectively
16 Knuck about
17 Three-banded
armadillo
18 Piquant
19 Planet
denizens in a
film
20 Devices for
communi-
cation
22 Impudent
23 Broadcast
24 Suffice for two,
three or four
26 "Marmion"
poet
29 Add up
32 — garde
36 Communicated
38 Porch swing
39 Like certain
communi-
cations
40 Madison
Square
Garden, e.g.
42 PBS program
43 Powerful
45 Alger's —
Tom

DOWN

47 Student in
Sedan
48 English horn
49 Grenoble's
river
50 Seven-year
term
52 Tenth of a sen
54 Cons' inverse
57 Boring or noisy
communications
63 Married gypsy
woman
64 Spread joy
65 Conspire
66 A bread spread
67 Man of
Valencia
68 Greek peak
69 Ivy League
team
70 Kickoff
71 Within earshot
1 Tulle-tulle
2 — in (dupe)
3 Ridiculous gem
4 Telegram
5 "Go away!"
6 British slang
7 Newspaper
8 God of poetry,
wisdom, etc.
9 Most agreeable
10 Rumor
vehicles
11 Easy gait

12 Message

ending on a
two-way radio
13 "— wishes!"
21 Boone and
"O'Brien"
25 Wrought-
iron
26 Range
27 End of a
Dickens title
28 Make a speech
29 Form of
communication
31 Keats's "— a
Nightingale"
33 Cherish
34 "And — the
strain shall
meet!"
35 Buy and sell
37 Tended a baby
38 Hood's heater
41 Storyteller
44 Take-home pay
46 Crystal sound
48 The mating
game
53 Quiescent
54 Reinforce
55 Cameo, for one
56 Communication
to a seer
58 East Indian
prince
59 Versed in
60 Otherwise
61 Sub-
(secretly)
62 Kind of witness

WEATHER

HIGH LOW				HIGH LOW						
	C	F	F		C	F	F			
ALGERIA	17	64	59	Fair	LONDON	15	59	75	Rain	
ALGERIES	11	43	41	Overcast	LOS ANGELES	16	61	43	Cloudy	
AMSTERDAM	9	48	4	Overcast	MADRID	23	73	51	Overcast	
ANKARA	15	59	3	Overcast	MAMILLA	35	91	73	Fair	
ATHENS	15	59	16	Fair	MEXICO CITY	30	86	1	Fair	
AUCKLAND	12	50	14	Fair	MILAN	26	61	41	Fair	
BANGKOK	22	70	28	Cloudy	MONTREAL	19	64	55	Fair	
BEIJING	15	59	5	Fair	MOSCOW	11	7	45	39	Rain
BEIRUT	14	64	19	Fair	NAIROBI	29	87	92	Rain	
BELGRADE	16	61	5	Cloudy	NASSAU	28	82	19	Cloudy	
BERLIN	11	52	8	Rain	NEW DELHI	31	86	26	Fair	
BOSTON	13	55	6	Cloudy	NEW YORK	6	47	43	Rain	
BRUSSELS	11	52	7	Overcast	NICE	16	12	51	Overcast	
SUCRAEST	18	64	11	Fair	OSLO	8	44	25	Overcast	
BUDAPEST	10	64	7	Cloudy	PARIS	13	55	9	Overcast	
BUENOS AIRES	22	77	17	Cloudy	PRAGUE	11	52	6	Overcast	
CAIRO	22	77	63	Fair	REYKJAVIK	2	36	7	Snow	
CAPE TOWN	22	77	63	Fair	RIO DE JANEIRO	30	84	22	Cloudy	
CASABLANCA	22	62	17	Cloudy	ROME	17	63	6	Cloudy	
CHICAGO	8	27	22	Windy	SAO PAULO	29	84	16	Cloudy	
COPENHAGEN	7	22	9	Cloudy	SEOUL	12	58	12	Overcast	
COSTA DEL SOL	20	62	12	Cloudy	SHANGHAI	19	66	12	Overcast	
DAMASCUS	17	63	10	Cloudy	SINGAPORE	33	91	73	Fair	
DARWIN	11	52	5	Cloudy	STOCKHOLM	6	43	22	Fair	
EDINBURGH	9	43	4	Rain	SYDNEY	23	79	59	Cloudy	
FLORENCE	21	70	8	Fair	TAIPEI	17	63	12	Cloudy	
FRANKFURT	12	55	8	Cloudy	TEL AVIV	28	82	11	Fair	
GENEVA	16	57	6	Fair	TOKYO	16	61	35	Fair	
HARARE	30	84	12	Cloudy	TUNIS	19	64	55	Fair	
HELSINKI	9	36	28	Fair	VENICE	17	63	7	Fair	
HONG KONG	30	84	23	Overcast	VIENNA	15	59	9	Cloudy	
HOUSTON	20	59	5	Overcast	WARSAW	11	52	3	Overcast	
ISTANBUL	19	59	5	Fair	WASHINGTON	19	64	55	Fair	
JERUSALEM	12	54	8	Fair	ZURICH	11	52	7	Fair	
LAS PALMAS	29	62	14	Cloudy						
LIMA	21	77	13	Overcast						
LISBON	17	70	13	Overcast						

Readings from the previous 24 hours.

Readings from the previous 24 hours.

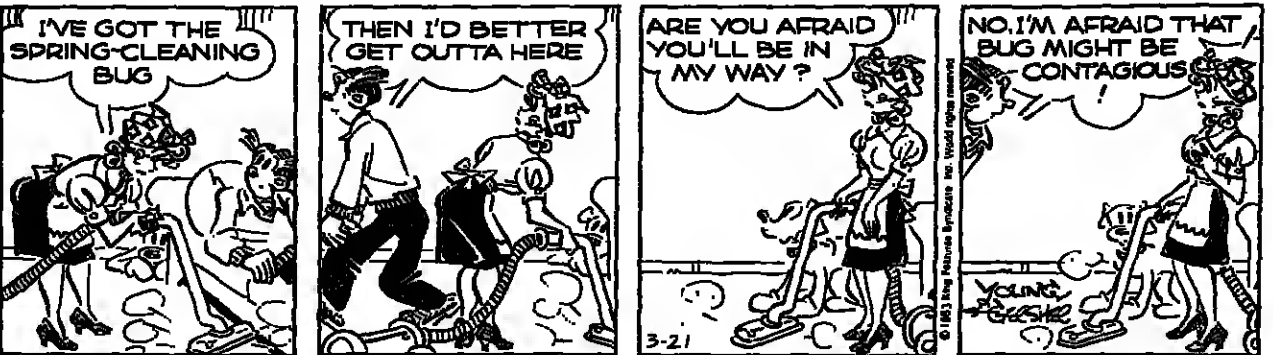
PEANUTS



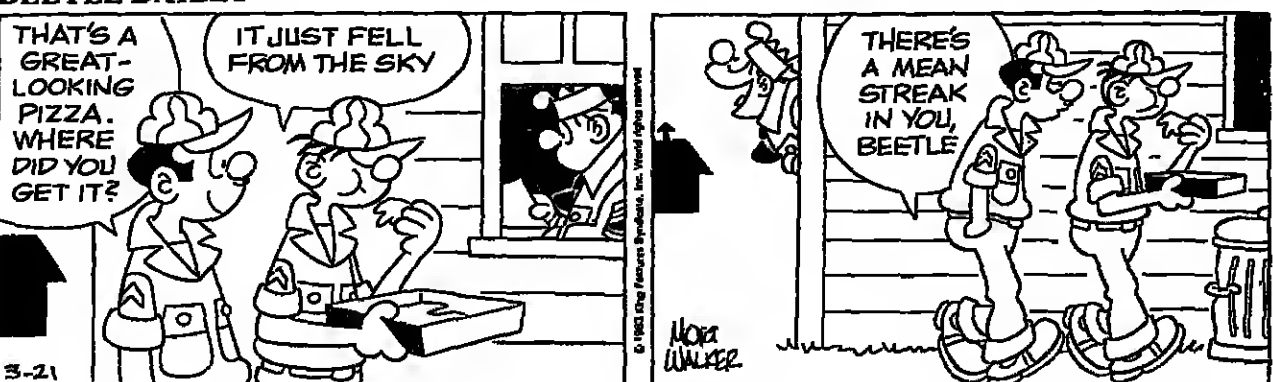
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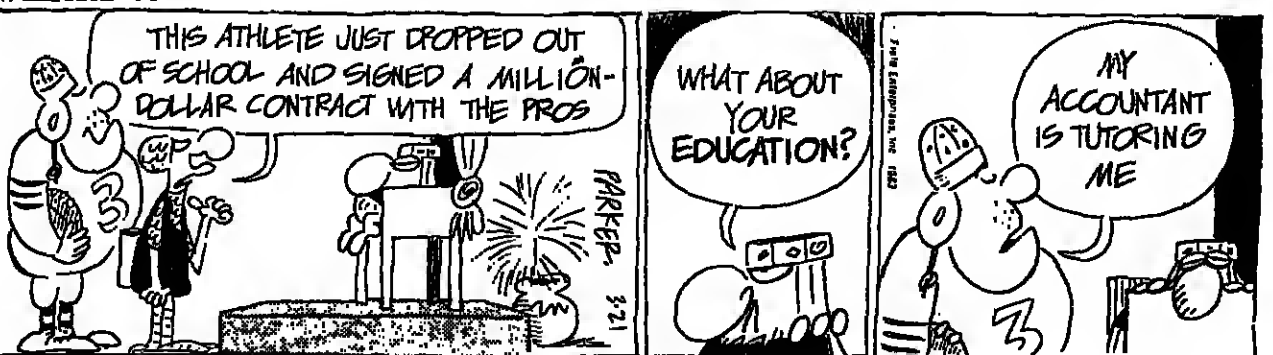
BEETLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP



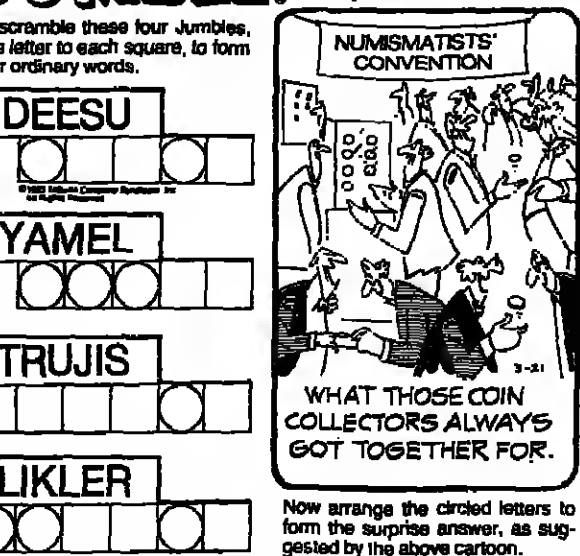
WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN



JUMBLE.



Answer here: OLD (Answers tomorrow)
Saturday's Jumbles: KNIFE CHALK ACCENT BUSHSEL
Answer: What you'd expect people with no money in the bank to write—BLANK CHECKS

DENNIS THE MENACE



BOOKS

THE END OF THE WORLD NEWS

By Anthony Burgess. 389 pp. \$15.95.
McGraw-Hill, 1221 Ave. of the Americas, New York, N.Y. 10020.

Reviewed by Anatole Broyard

WHILE there's no doubt that Anthony Burgess is a talented writer, I often get the feeling when I read him that he isn't trying very hard, or that he doesn't take either his talent or the idea of literature very seriously. Of his 26 or so novels, only a handful seem to have deeply engaged him, and it was only when I read the two ovals about his down-at-the-hood poet Enderby that I realized how very good Burgess can be.

"An entertainment" is how he describes his latest novel, "The End of the World News." To Graham Greene, from whom Burgess borrowed this designation, an entertainment is a seriously written novel about an unserious subject, in other words a very carefully crafted crime or mystery story. In Burgess's case, the term suggests that he entertained the idea of writing a novel, but either could not or would not rise to it.

"The End of the World News" is, in fact, three novels or novellas joined together mostly by the physical fact that they are bound in one volume. Burgess maintains that they are all about the end of the world, because the subjects are Freud, Trotsky and the destruction of the planet Earth by another planet called Lynx crashing into it.

Freud, Burgess implies, ended our psychological innocence. Trotsky was part of the movement that presumably ended our innocence about economics, and the planet Lynx ended our innocence concerning the future. The section dealing with Trotsky is in the form of a musical comedy, and although Burgess is a composer of music as well as a writer of books, I think this is the weakest part. It reads more like a Classic Comics treatment of Trotsky than a musical comedy.

Freud seems to hold some interest for Burgess, but not enough to prevent him from caricaturing many of the early leaders of the psychoanalytic movement in Europe. Sándor Ferenczi, especially, is treated very shabbily, and we are not spared such jokes as Freud's mother saying "My son the doctor" or remembering Freud as a little boy playing in the dirt. We get the inevitable cigar joke too: Freud contending that those he smokes are only cigars.

Also, I think that a man of Burgess's accomplishments should be able to come up with a few fresh ironies about the end of the world, instead of the same old saws about survivors, there are, with one exception, only scientists, and the ship's library is dedicated exclusively to technological subjects.

The only exception is Val, a science-fiction writer and the husband of one of the women scientists on the spaceship. It is his job to write the story of this expedition in space and I think that Burgess's identification with him is deep enough to give Val some appeal. In fact, his treatment of Val suggests that Burgess might have written a very good science-fiction novel if he had been more interested in entertaining the reader rather than himself.

Anatole Broyard wrote this review for The New York Times.

Lefebvre Consecrates

A Church in London

The Associated Press

LONDON—Archbishop Marcel Lefebvre, the rebel Roman Catholic traditionalist suspended by the Vatican in 1976, reconsecrated a church in Holloway, North London, Saturday for the group he leads, the St. Pius X Sacerdotal Fraternity.

The French prelate, 77, who lives in Switzerland, has about 3,000 followers in Britain. He was suspended from priestly duties for opposing reforms of the Second Vatican Council and continues to say Mass in Latin.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

ON the diagramed deal, North-South bid to a normal contract of six clubs. At this point South foolishly tried six no-trump, assuming wrongly that his partner held some spade strength.

This contract would have failed by four tricks, but East doubled, rather greedily, failing to foresee the sequel.

The North player made a brilliant shift. Realizing that East must have the ace-king of spades, she found a way to make West the opening leader. Seven clubs would not have served the purpose, but seven diamonds did.

West had no idea what to lead. He should have tried one of the

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Western Europe	11.750	11.750	11.750
Central Europe	11.750	11.750	11.750
Eastern Europe	11.750	11.750	11.750
North America	11.750	11.750	11.750
South America	11.750	11.750	11.750
Asia	11.750	11.750	11.750
Africa	11.750	11.750	11.750
Oceania	11.750	11.750	11.750
Voice of America			
Broadcasts on the hour and at 28 minutes past the hour during varying periods in various regions			
Western Europe	11.750	11.750	11.750
Central Europe	11.750	11.750	11.750
Eastern Europe	11.750	11.750	11.750
North America	11.750	11.750	11.750
South America	11.750	11.750	11.750
Asia	11.750	11.750	11.750
Africa	11.750	11.750	11.750
Oceania	11.750	11.750	11.750
Radio Canada International			
Broadcasts on the hour and at 28 minutes past the hour during varying periods in various regions			
Western Europe	11.750	11.750	11.750
Central Europe	11.750	11.750	11.750
Eastern Europe	11.750	11.750	11.750
North America	11.750	11.750	11.750
South America	11.750	11.750	11.750
Asia	11.750	11.750	11.750
Africa	11.750	11.750	11.750
Oceania	11.750	11.750	11.750

Herald Tribune

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